Beaver Gen'l James A Moh 15

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MAKING ANTI-TOXIN TO FIGHT CATTLE DISEASE

Philadelphia Pathologists Conduct Investigation Here.

40 ANIMALS NOW DEAD

Other Cattle From Mountains Near Old Ardell Lumber Camp Reported Ill and Additional Deaths Expected—Hog Cholera Develops.

(Since last week's issue of "The Republican," telling of the outbreak of a mysterious disease among cattle in mountain pastures nearby the old Ardell lumber camp, beyond Julian, there have been a number of additional deaths, making the total number reported to date approximately 40. A dozen or more new cases of sick cattle are reported. Following an investigation of the infected region by Drs. Fry and Nissley, both well known veterinarians, Dr. Crocker, an eminent Philadelphia pathologist, visited here on Sunday. An anti-toxin is now being prepared with which to fight the disease, which is a form of Anthrax. Yesterday Dr. Crocker was again summoned to Bellefonte, arriving here with Dr. J. B. Hardenbergh, also of the University of Pennsylvania. They held post mortems on several cattle in Buffalo Run, finding the disease the same as that at Stormstown. Dr. Crocker before departing for Philadelphia said that a quarantine of the infected region would not be necessary. The disease, he stated, originates from a soil germ. Hog cholera this week developed on a farm nearby Bellefonte. Several hogs died and five or six others are ill. The herd will be vaccinated to check the disease. "The Republican" is indebted to Dr. Nissley for the following article telling of the disease, which is interesting to the public generally and especially to all owners of live stock.—Editor of "The Republican.")

By Dr. S. M. Nissley.

The mysterious disease causing the death of about forty young cattle pastured on the Allegheny mountains at what is known as Beaver meadows, or Beaver Mills, has been proven to be Haemorrhagia Septicaemia, commonly known as Buffalo or Deer disease. In some parts of Pennsylvania it is known as Carbon County disease. This is a contagious but not infectious disease caused by a germ usually found in swampy pastures or on the mountains, especially where there is a lot of decomposed vegetable matter. This disease spreads very rapidly and the mortality is very high, usually ranging from fifty to eighty per cent of the animals affected.

Animals affected with this disease resemble very closely cattle suffering from Black Leg and Anthrax, and yet, on a close examination the distinction can be made. It attacks chiefly young cattle, among which it is most virulent. The disease is transmissible to all domestic animals. It has not been known to affect human beings.

The animals contracting the disease develop high fever, stop ruminating, have a staring coat, there is a suppression of milk, sometimes a cough, bleeding from the nose and a discharge of mucous from the nose and mouth. Some animals develop a swelling of the glands between the jaw and around the throat, also swollen tongue, causing breathing to be labored and swallowing sometimes to be impossible. The visible mucous membranes of the eyes and nose become a deep red or violet tinge. The animal strays or wanders from the herd, walks with a staggering gait, finally dying without much of a struggle. Some animals become restless, giving evidence of colicy pains. The blood is very black in color, but otherwise is unchanged. Death usually occurs in six hours, or it may be delayed as long as four days.

As a precaution in dealing with this disease it is better to remove all animals from the infected pastures and also keep them from all other animals as far as possible. Disinfect all stables thoroughly, also yards used by infected or sick cattle. Feed good, wholesome food, provide as good pasture as possible, protect cattle from the cold so that the animals exposed may be better able to stand the disease should they become infected. Burn all carcasses of cattle dying from this disease, or bury deeply and cover with lime so as to hasten decomposition.

Last Friday Dr. Nissley, of Bellefonte, and Dr. W. H. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, made an investigation of the pastures and as many of the cattle as possible. On Saturday Dr. Nissley visited the farm of Orvis Peters, near Stormstown, to see

(continued in next column)

one of the animals that had been removed from the pasture. The animal had a well developed case and was determined to be affected with the disease.

Dr. Marshall, State Veterinarian, desiring some specimens of cattle dying from this disease, had Dr. W. C. Crocker, one of the pathologists of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, come to Stormstown, and make a post mortem, take some parts of the animal and if possible isolate the germ; also to endeavor to develop an anti-toxin which would lessen the mortality and general effects of the disease. Dr. Crocker returned to Philadelphia with these specimens and is now at work on the matter.

So far as is known the disease has made its appearance in Tioga County as well as in Centre County.

The people of this State may well feel proud of the able men it has at the head of the live stock industries of Pennsylvania for the efforts the latter are making to prevent losses from infectious and contagious diseases. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when an anti-toxin will be produced and provided that will lessen the mortality and finally eradicate Haemorrhagia Septicaemia.

BUILD STATE HIGHWAY LEMONT TO COLLEGE

State Department Says Work Will be Started at Once.

THANKS TO DR. SPARKS

President of State College Succeeds in Getting Quick Action on Much-Needed Improvement—Quarry Men Needed on the Work.

The very gratifying news was received on Monday from the State Highway Department that work will be begun at once rebuilding and repairing the highway between State College and Lemont. A message to this effect was received by Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of The Pennsylvania State College.

The repair equipment is expected to arrive almost any day and positions will be open to quite a number of men. J. F. Gephart, State engineer for this district, will supervise the work, with headquarters at State College. Men desiring work on the road are requested to apply to Mr. Foster at State College. Quarrymen especially are needed on the job and there will be employment for a number of men experienced in this line of work.

Thompson's spring will be the starting point for the operation and the repair equipment will be first located at that place. It is intended pushing matters and finishing up the job in the shortest time possible.

Dr. Sparks has for some time past been personally working to have the State Highway Department begin work on the road. Some time ago State Highway Commissioner Bigelow and Samuel C. Foster, chief engineer of the State Highway Department, visited State College at the instance of Dr. Sparks. They were afforded an opportunity to view the road and when they returned to Harrisburg it was with the assurance to Dr. Sparks that the matter should receive their early attention. Monday's pleasing message that work would be begun at once was the result.

Organized Gun Club.

The Osceola Gun Club was last week organized and in the near future a large clubhouse will be built at Flat Rock, Rush Township, on a tract of land which has been leased for twenty years. It is planned equipping the clubhouse to accommodate twenty-five persons, which is the membership limit established by the club. The officers of the club are Lawshe Baird, president; C. W. Bickford, secretary; Charles A. Rickenbaugh, treasurer; P. S. Reed, C. W. Bickford and A. S. Brown, trustees.

Wedded at Milesburg.

A very pretty wedding was last night solemnized at Milesburg, the contracting parties being Miss Della M. Heaton, of that place, and W. Blaine Port, of Bellefonte. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Heaton and is a most estimable young lady. Following a wedding trip to Philadelphia and other eastern cities Mr. and Mrs. Port will reside in Bellefonte.

Harvest Home Celebration.

The Harvest Home celebration will be held at Grange Park, on Sunday, September 15th, during the annual encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry Hon. N. B. Oritchfield, Secretary of Agriculture, will deliver the annual anniversary Harvest Home address.

Possibilities In Electing Next President

If the Electorial College does not give Taft, Roosevelt or Wilson the necessary number of votes, and the House of Representatives fails to elect by the necessary majority, who will be President after March 4, 1913? says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

This question is being discussed widely among leading politicians, constitutional lawyers and laymen because of the three-cornered fight for the Presidency and the possibility that Congress may be called upon to decide who shall fill the office.

Some believe that if the House or Senate could not agree upon a choice, the Vice-President now in office would become President, or the mantle might fall upon the shoulders of the Secretary o State, under the terms of the presidentia succession act.

The discussion involves constitutional provisions on the subject, and an interesting interpretation was submitted today by Professor James T. Young, director of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Young, who is an instructor on constitutional law and a lecturer on politics at the university, declared that if a majority of all the States could not be secured in the House for any one candidate, then the new Vice-President would become President. He said the new Vice-President would be chosen by the Senate under the law from the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes. He would eliminate Vice-President Sherman as the presidential possibility, by virtue of the office he now holds, under the contingencies that might arise.

Another feature of Dr. Young's "diagnosis of the case" is his suggestion that if a Vice-President is not chosen by the Senate by noon, March 4, as provided by law relative to the failure of any candidate to secure a majority in the Electorial College, the clock could be stopped at five minutes of 12, thus continuing the legislative day into the afternoon.

The introductory question concerning the possible failure of the Electorial College or the House of Repeesentatives to elect a President by a necessary majority, was answered by Dr. Young in conjunction with others that bear on the constitutional provisions. He was reminded that if the presidential election should be thrown into Congress, there is still the possibility of failure by the House to elect a President, and the Senate to choose a Vice-President. He was told that this would eliminate one of the candidates for Vice-President from the field.

"In answer to the interesting questions propounded," declared Professor Young, "these are the following possibilities:

"1. Lack of a majority for any one of the three candidates for President, in which case the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives, and that body by a vote of a majority of the States, each State having one vote, would choose the President from the three candidates having the highest electorial votes.

"2. If a majority of all the States cannot be secured in the House for any one candidate, then the new Vice-President would be the President. That the incoming and not the outgoing Vice-President must be the man is shown by the history of the twelfth amendment, adopted in 1803. One of the chief purposes of this amendment was, as is well known by constitutional lawyers, to insure that the Vice-President shall be o the majority party. This purpose of the twelfth amendment would be defeated if an outgoing and not an incoming Vice-President were to fill the vacancy.

"3. If the House of Representatives fail to elect a President would the Senate be apt to fail in electing a Vice-President? Emphatically no. It would almost seem that the framers of the twelfth amendment had looked forward to just such a possibility, because instead of requiring the Senate to choose the Vice-President from the three highest candidates, it provides that he shall be chosen from the two highest. It is almost unthinkable that the Senate should be unable to agree by a majority vote upon one of these two persons. The Constitution provides that two-thirds of the Senators in office shall be sufficient for a quorum. There would certainly be a full attendance of Senators when it was known that the selection must fall upon that body. It provides further that a majority of the whole number of Senators in office shall be necessary to a choice, but I can think of no contingency in which it would be impossible or even difficult to secure a majority vote, as between any two of the candidates now running for the office of Vice-President. Messrs. Johnson, Marshall and Sherman stand for such widely variant principles that when one of them was eliminated from the race, the Senate as now constituted would soon be able to make a choice.

"4. But if it becomes apparent that a sufficient number of Senators would absent themselves from the chamber to destroy the quorum, it would still be possible, in the short time remaining, to provide by law for the succession to the Presidency. As a practical side of the question, we must remember that the legislative day of March 4 is an elastic quantity. Legally it ends at 12 noon, but actually by the expedient often adopted, of stopping the clock at five minutes of 12, the legislative day continues into the afternoon. In a recent case in Ohio the legislative day ended at noon on Friday, but the members of the Legislature, without official action, extended the session until well into Saturday afternoon, whereupon the clock was again started. Similarly the 4th of March may be extended for several hours to allow Congress to avert what might be a national crisis."

Only twice in the history of the country has the election of a President and Vice-President been thrown into Congress. In 1800 Jefferson got 73 electorial votes, Burr 73 votes and Adams 65 votes. There being no choice, the House of Representatives, acting under Article 2 of the Constitution, elected. After balloting for six days Jefferson was elected President and Burr Vice-President.

In 1824 Jackson got 99 electoral votes: Adams, 84; Crawford, of Georgia, 41, and Clay, 37. There being no choice, the election was thrown into Congress. By a coalition of the Clay and Adams votes, Adams was elected. The twelfth amendment had been adopted prior to this. Calhoun received 182 electoriat votes for Vice-President against 72 for the various other candidates, and was declared elected by the votes of the electorial college.

The Hayes-Tilden controversy in 1876 was not the direct result of a failure of the Electorial College to give either the necessary majority. It got into Congress on charges of fraudulent votes in Southern States.

Nine Great Detective Stories.

"The Republican" has secured for its readers a series of nine of the greatest detective stories ever published. These are stories relating the experiences of a former operative in the private agency of William J. Burns in handling a number of most baffling cases. Everybody knows of Burns, the man who startled the world with his exposure of the graft cases in San Francisco; who but a few weeks ago lifted the lid on municipal graft in Atlantic City, and who now is directing the detective work in the remarkable Rosenthal murder case in New York City. Mr. Burns has established a world-wide reputation and as a detective he is regarded as being without a peer. His clever capture of forgers, embezzlers, counterfeiters and numerous other grades of criminals have made him the most talked-about detective of the present time. For many years he was engaged in the Secret Service for the United States government. More recently he has been conducting a private agency, having surrounded himself with the brainiest detectives to be found. "The Republican" has secured these nine stories at considerable expense and with the one thought in mind of giving to our readers the very best of everything. Each story is complete in one issue. The first appears this week. The next story will appear in an early issue.

Just a Reminder.

Its a good plan to every now and then examine your stock of letterheads, billheads, statements, envelopes, shipping tags, social and business cards, etc. So many persons never realize that their stock of stationary is so low until they happen to need some article in a great hurry and find none on hand. By always ordering a new supply before the old is exhausted you always get the best service from the printer. "The Republican" would like to receive your orders for job printing of all kinds and descriptions. We guarantee satisfaction. Our job printing is not the cheapest, but it is the best. Orders received by mail or phone. Better yet, drop in and talk it over with us.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank C. Smith has issued the ollowing marriage licenses:

Charles E. Faxon, Margaret E. Hazel,	Millheim Rebersburg
Roy J. Kuhn, Marguerite Smith,	Centre Hall Millheim
Willis F. Jordan, Susie E. Bogdan,	State College Spring Mills
W. Blaine Port, Della M. Heaton,	Bellefonte Milesburg

Read "The Repnblican" $1 a year in advance.

BLIND WOMAN NOT HURT 2 COMPANIONS INJURED

Mrs. Mary Page and Mrs. Noll, of Linden Hall, Victims.

FORMER'S HIP BROKEN

Three Ladies Were Driving Down Steep Hill Between Linden Hall and Boalsburg When Harness Weakened and Horse Run Away.

In a runaway accident last Thursday between Linden Hall and Boalsburg Mrs. Mary Page and her daughter, Mrs. Wyerman Noll and a third lady were thrown out of a buggy. Mrs. Page and Mrs. Noll, who live at Linden Hall, sustained painful injuries, the former suffering a fractured hip. The third lady, whose home is in New Jersey, escaped injury although she is blind and was unable to help herself when the accident occurred.

The three ladies were driving down a steep hill when one of the holding-back straps worked loose, throwing the buggy against the horse and causing it to run away. All three occupants were thrown into the road, Mrs. Page falling heavily upon her hip and sustaining a fracture of the hip bone. Mrs. Noll fortunately escaped without any broken bones, but she was severely bruised. It was at first feared that their companion was also badly injured, but strange to relate she was the only one of the three to escape.

TO ENFORCE ROAD LAW

Constables Will Be Required to Report to Court Condition of Roads.

The attention of the constables and supervisors, as well as the authorities in the boroughs of the county, is called to the condition of the public roads in their respective districts.

The existence of breakers, as they are called, in the roads has been held by the Courts to be evidence of negligence on the part of the authorities permitting the same, and in recent cases have cost townships large amounts for damages done to conveyances used by the traveling public by reason of their existence in the roads. And where the cause can be traced to the negligence of the duty devolving by law upon the proper authorities of the townships and boroughs, they may be held personally liable for the damage caused by their neglect.

It is further made the duty of the supervisors of the townships and borough authorities by law, to remove, at least once a month, during the months of May, June, August and September all loose stone from the public roads.

The attention of the Court and District Attorney has been called to the very bad condition of the roads in many townships and the streets in the boroughs by return of the constables, and by personal complaint made by the traveling public

In order to safeguard the rights of the traveling public, and protect the taxpayers from liabilities for large damages, it will be necessary for all constables to examine and report to Court the condition of roads in their townships, and for all supervisors to prepare their roads for such examinations.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT EXHIBIT

Representatives of State Commission Will Have Exhibit at Grange Park.

Arrangements have been completed with the Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission for the placing of an exhibition at the Grange Encampment and Fair, September 14th to 20th.

Specimens of the Blight in all its stages will be shown, and it is hoped that all owners of timberland and valuable chestnut trees will gain from the exhibition a thorough knowledge of the disease. In this manner the first evidence of infection will be easily detected and the diseased trees can be destroyed without unnecessary delay, the lumber being utilized and the disease burned.

The exhibition will be in charge of an experienced and competent forester who will explain the symptoms of the blight, describe the methods of control, and supply other information of value. Illustrations describing the work of the blight will be shown and literature for general distribution, giving further information.

Enoch Crider Dead.

Enoch Crider, a brother of the late P. B. Crider, of Bellefonte, died late Tuesday night at Lock Haven. He had been ill for some time, recently suffering a stroke of paralysis. Deceased was aged about 69 years and for a number of years resided at Woolrich.

GETS TWO FINE TABLES MADE BY LIFE CONVICT

Sheriff Lee Recieves Specimens of Remarkable Workmanship.

ONE HAS 24,600 PIECES

All Inlaid and Represent Various Kinds of Hard Woods—Sheriff's Brothers-in-Law Each Get Table—His Now on Exhibition at Jail.

Readers of "The Republican" will recall that several months ago we published an article telling of an exhibit in Pittsburg of rare pieces of workmanship by convicts in the western penitentiary. The articles exhibited included four small tables, made entirely by hand with inlaid pieces of hard wood.

Little did we think when we published the article that some of the finest pieces in the exhibition would ever be brought to Bellefonte. This is just what has happened, however, for on Tuesday Sheriff A. E. Lee received four of the tables. Two of them he has at the jail A third table is in the possession of a brother-in-law, C. A. Miller, of Tusseyville, and the fourth is at the home of another brother-in-law, Ebon Miller, of Bellefonte.

The editor of "The Republican" was afforded the privilege of inspecting the two tables which now belong to Sheriff Lee. Both are rare pieces of skilled workmanship. One especially reveals that the convict who made all four and who is a life prisoner, is a genius in his line. This table is made up of 24,600 pieces of all kinds of hard wood, some pieces being less than a quarter of an inch square and others ranging from one to two inches. The inlaid work represents the most beautiful designs, each piece of wood, no matter how small, joined to the surrounding pieces so perfectly that only the different colors of the wood reveal the dividing lines. Some designs are worked out in varying sizes. So cleverly are many of these arranged that when viewed from different angles some of the pieces of wood seem to be raised a half inch or more above the others. The surface of the table, however, is perfectly level and smooth.

To be fully appreciated the work must be seen. Sheriff Lee has the two tables in the main hallway at the jail and yesterday many persons called to examine them. By all the tables were pronounced the most wonderful pieces of inlaid work ever seen in Bellefonte.

NO SERIES OF GAMES

No Financial Enthusiasm for Base Ball in Bellefonte This Year.

The hope for a Bellefonte base ball team to figure in a series of eight games on the home grounds before the end of the season has gone up in smoke. For several weeks the local boys have been practicing almost daily and meanwhile a few "fans" were scouting around trying to raise enough money by popular subscription to defray actual expenses of visiting teams. Last week enough money was subscribed to add to the gate receipts of the Bellefonte-Lock Haven game and pay expenses of the visitors, but the proposition was too discouraging to keep it going. Those out with the subscription papers reported absolutely no financial enthusiasm and the matter was dropped for this season, at least. The local boys were willing to play without salary, but the gate receipts invariably fall below the expenses of visiting teams, and without a small emergency fund there was no hope whatever playing a series of games. Out-of-town teams naturally want return games and Bellefonte could not see a way clear to hold up its end in this line. Taking the ground that it would be foolish to insist upon giving the public baseball when apparently the public didn't want it the promoters called everything off. Even with little or no encouragement in a financial way, the Bellefonte team sailed into Lock Haven at last Friday's game and won out, 6—4. The game was hotly contested and for several innings Lock Haven was in the lead, 1—0. Bellefonte finally took the lead and retained it to the end. Smith, who was in the box for Bellefonte, pitched a fine game. He had good support throughout, the local team having but two errors. Like Bellefonte, the Lock Haven team is made up of home talent and the two clubs seemed to be pretty evenly matched. The visitors were a gentlemanly lot of young men and made a favorable impression on those sufficiently interested to attend the game. Before disbanding the Bellefonte boys will probably play two or three games away from home, one of which will be at Tyrone.

Analysis of Soils in Centre County.

"A Reconnoissance Soil Survey of South-Central Pennsylvania" is the title of a most interesting document prepared by Dr. Charles F. Shaw and W. C. Byers, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and W. G. Ross, of the Pennsylvania State College. Through the kindness of United States Senator Boies Penrose advance sheets of the report have been received by "The Republican." These show the analysis of soils in Centre County and also a brief sketch of early settlements in the territory in the south central part of the State. Telling of these early settlements the report says:

"The first white settlers in the area were Scotch-Irish pioneers who cleared and and built their cabins on the Conodoguinet Creek, in Cumberland County, about 1725. Others moved on to the west and about 1728 a settlement was established on the Conococheague in Franklin County. Between 1730 and 1740 settlements were made in Big Cove and on the Aughwick Creek in Fulton County and at Burnt Cabins in Fulton County. By 1751 the pioneers had pushed across the mountains to Raystown, now Bedford, in Bedford County, Blair County was settled at Frankstown in 1756, Somerset in 1760, and Cambria in 1774.

"Another stream of settlers proceeded to the north and west along the Susquehanna and its tributaries. These men and their families established homes in Juniata County about 1749, and in Union, near Lewisburg, in 1754. Mifflin County was settled by Arthur Buchanan in 1755, when he built a cabin near where Lewistown now stands. Fort Granville, in Mifflin County, and Fort Shirley, in Huntingdon County, were built in 1756. Between 1760 and 1770 settlements had been established in Centre and Clearfield Counties, and the whole area was opened.

"The first settlements were necessarily almost self-supporting, and such necessities as could not be grown or made by the family were obtained by bartering furs, skins, etc., with the traders from the East. The establishment of grist-mills, where corn and wheat could be ground, increased the production of these crops, while the manufacture and sale of whisky aided the settlers in marketing their corn and rye."

The soils of south-central Pennsylvania, the report states, belong in the three great physiological provinces of the eastern United States—the Piedmont Plateau, the Appalachian Mountains, and the Allegheny Plateau. The soils found in Centre County are classed as being among the Dekalb, the Hagerstown, the Morrison, the Colver Silt Loam and the Upshur series. Describing in what proportions these soils are found in the county, the report says:

"The Dekalb soils occup the northwestern half of Centre County on the Allegheny Plateau and the foothills in front of the escarpment. They also occur over a large part of the southern and eastern sections of the county of the Appalachian Mountain ridges. Of the county, 71 per cent is mapped as Dekalb soil, 35 per cent of which is rough stony land.

"On the Allegheny Plateau the soils are steeply rolling to hilly and are not extensively farmed, being mostly cut-over lands. They are derived from the Coal Measures and from the Pottsville and Pocono formations. The stony loam type is the most prevalent. About Snow Shoe and Philipsburg the silt loam type is farmed to some extent. The mountainous front of the Allegheny escarpment extends across the county west of the Bald Eagle Valley. East of the escarpment is a belt of Dekalb shale loam and stony silt loam from 2 to 3 miles wide. These soils give fair yields of the staple crops, potatoes doing very well. The land is valued at from $15 to $30 an acre.

"The Dekalb soils in the southern half of the county occupy the tops and sides of the narrow, steep mountain ranges and are mostly rough stony land and stony loam. Only on the lower slopes, where the loam and clay loam are developed in narrow bands, are the soils farmed. The clay loam is often wet and poorly drained, owing to seepage waters from the higher areas. The soils vary widely in productiveness and in value, making it hard to give averages.

"The Hagerstown soils are the most important, though not the most extensive series. They occupy the valleys in the southern and eastern parts of the county and are derived wholly from Trenton limestone. Nittany Valley, the largest body, extends across the county from the Clinton to the Huntingdon County line in a strip from 4 to 8 miles wide, interrupted only by the Barrens, or Morrison soils, lying in Half Moon, Patton, and Ferguson townships, west of State College. Penns Valley, extending northeast as an arm of Nittany Valley, with Brush and Georges Valleys, make up the balance of the 106,750 acres of this series in the county.

"Clay loam and loam are the prevailing types, the former being the more productive. The loam occurs in three large bodies, one south of Centre Hall, one west of State College, and the other north of it. Small, isolated areas of clay, silt loa n, and stony loam are scattered over the whole area.

"The soils are productive, yielding from 60 to 90 bushels of corn, 15 to 30 bushels of oats, 18 to 25 bushels of wheat, and 1 to 2 tons of hay. Corn, oats, wheat, and grass is the common rotation, the grass being cut for two or more seasons. Dairying is becoming important and stock raising is receiving considerable attention. The soil is generally in need of lime.

"The Colyer silt loam consists of 8 to 10 inches of yellow or yellowish-brown silt loam, while the subsoil is a heavy yellow very silty clay loam, which rests on soft, rotten black shale at depths of less than a foot. The soil is locally known as soapstone land, and is most extensively developed in Potter, Gregg, and Penn Townships, in Penns and Georges Valleys. The soil is uniform in texture, does not clod readily, and is very productive. It is unique in having over 95 per cent ot the soil grains in the silt and clay class smaller than 0.05 millimeter in diameter.

"This soil ranks next to Hagerstown clay loam in value. Corn yields 60 to 100 bushels, oats 20 to 25 bushels, wheat 15 to 18 bushels, hay 1½ to 2 tons, and potatoes 75 to 125 bushels per acre. The Land is valued at from $40 to $60 an acre.

"The Morrison soils are not extensively developed in the area, being found only in Center, Huntingdon, Blair, and Bedford Counties. Their greatest development is in Centre County, where they form a large part of Half Moon, Ferguson, and Patton Townships in western Nittany Valley, and in Walker and Marion Townships, east of Bellefonte. The former area extends southwest across the line into Huntingdon County and the townships of Franklin and Warriors Mark. Its western extremity crosses the Juniata River at Birmingham, occupying a small area of Tyrone Township in Blair County. Other limited areas occur in Woodbury, Huston, and Taylor Townships, and one small tract is found in Bloomfield Township in northern Bedford County.

"The soils are closely related to the Hagerstown soils of the limestone valleys and occur on the eroded crests of the great anticlinal folds of the Trenton limestone. The exact source and geological horizon of the sandy material from which the soils are derived has never been satisfactorily determined. The soils are derived from weathered sandstones, quartzites, and clays, and are generally sandy in character. The soil material is usually rich in iron and most of the stones, which in some places are very numerous, are made up of iron-cement sandstones. Over the whole area covered by the Morrison soils are found deposits of iron ore of sufficient value to be mined, and many open workings or ore banks, some of considerable size, can be seen. Several of these are still in operation, the one at Scotia, in Center County, being the most important and extensive. The presence of these iron deposits led to the building of railroads and roads into these so-called Barrens and opened them up for development to a greater extent than would otherwise have occurred.

The soils occupy ridges and rolling areas that have suffered much from erosion. The stonier types generally occupy steeply sloping hills and ridges, while the sandier types occur on gently rolling land.

Drainage is excessive over most of the series, the soil and subsoil being so loose and open as to allow water to be readily lost by seepage. The soil has a low capillary power and crops suffer severely from drought. The soils are low in humus and in productiveness. The region as a whole lacks water, which can only by secured by driving wells from 200 to 600 feet deep.

"Only the heavier types have been cleared and farmed. The sand, sandy loam, and stony loam types are almost wholly timbered or cut-over lands. The term Barrens is a misnomer, as the region has supported a heavy growth of chestnut, oak, and pine, and where forest fires do not prevent the cut-over lands become reforested with fair stands of merchantable timber."

Notice to Musical People.

Mr. Clarence F. Brey, "Concert Tuner" for the Steinway Piano Co., of Philadelphia, who with his wife and young son and daughter is spending a vacation in Blanchard, will devote some of his time to tuning in Bellefonte and vicinity. The Brey's are stopping at the "Village Inn" with the DeLong's. Mr. Chauncey DeLong, also of the Steinway House, in Philadelphia, returned home on the 3rd of August for a month's vacation. He says of Mr. Brey's ability as a tuner and expert that it cannot be duplicated this side of New York.

Speed Signals Being Posted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reports the installation of a system of speed reduction signals at curves where a restriction of forty-five miles an hour or less is placed upon engineers. The signs are located 1,000 feet from the curves, so as to give plenty of time for slowing down This follows the recent order that a speed of seventy miles an hour is not to be exceeded under any circumstances and confirms the announcement of a policy, also adopted by other railroads, that will receive the approval of the traveling public.

URGES STATE FAIR

State Secretary Wilson Says it Would Stimulate Agriculture.

A State fair, extension of practical education, more attention paid to conservation by those who are using up the natural resources of Pennsylvania, and, above all, co-operation, are the chief needs of the farmers of the Keystone State today, according to Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Critchfield, who has made a report on conditions in the farming communities of the State to Governor John K. Tener. The report goes into great detail of life on the farm, the farmers' business interests and what the State and manufacturers can do.

The state fair, asserts the secretary, is necessary to stimulate agriculture. There are many county fairs and small exhibitions, but such a thing as a general fair at which the best products of the state may be assembled and the best livestock exhibited is badly needed. The secretary renews his recommendations of former years on this subject. On the subject of education for the farmers he remarks that the Legislature should be more liberal with its appropriations for farmers' institutes, stating that these meetings have stimulated the raising of thoroughbred stock of all kinds, the last ten years showing an increase in value of all livestock on farm properties. Poultry, which is one of the subjects given attention at these institutes, have shown an advance in value of 71 per cent. in this period. The educational work has also resulted in the production of milk in the state being vastly increased, the better methods shown actually causing a larger yield of milk with a smaller number of cows than a few years ago.

The secretary is sharp in his comments about co-operation. The farmers, he says, are "victims of a commercial system that is so organized as to buy from them all they have to sell and to sell to them all they must buy and collect tribute for a service that never adds any value to their products or the commodities they buy."

The agricultural machinery interests are blamed for maintaining agencies on such a plan that a man can buy at the factory at the same price as is charged a man who buys from an agent 500 miles distant.

On this the secretary enlarges, saying:

"When the time comes for the farmer to do as the harvester manufacturer does add the extra price that it costs to sell his products to the price of the wheat, oats and corn when he puts them into market, another agent of the merchandizing system appears, who makes the price regardless of what the products cost. The farmer is beginning to see that if it pays the manufacturer of harvesting machinery to keep up a propaganda such as I have described, to sell his machinery directly to the consumer, it would also pay the farmer, the producer of the necessities of life, to sell his products by means of his own sales agency to the consumers and charge them only what the agency costs him. This would encourage the formation of consumers' co-operative purchasing agencies and would facilitate selling directly to the consumers through these inexpensive agencies, kept up by the producer."

In his plea for the conservation of natural resources the secretary holds that Pennsylvania coking plants waste all but 2 per cent. of the nitrogen made free in their process and that if what is lost could be saved there would be enough of the best fertilizer in existence to devote ten pounds to each acre of farmed land in the North Atlantic States. He adds:

"If this were done the price of nitrogen would be cut in two and the expenses of the farmer vastly diminshed."

The secretary also holds that another "great waste of fertility is that of the sewage of our cities, by which our streams are contaminated," and in this connection he remarks:

"The Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, the experiment stations and agricultural colleges, could do no greater service for the sanitation of the country and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil than by devising a process by which this sewage could be collected and the fertility it contains recovered and put into condition to be easily applied to the soil."

Woman Badly Burned on Train.

The extreme danger in the careless handling of matches was demonstrated a day or two ago, says the Lock Haven Express, on the arrival of the afternoon B. E. V. train at Tyrone from Lock Haven when it was found necessary to call the company surgeon to dress the injuries of a lady enroute from Williamsport to Pittsburg. In company with her husband, she boarded the train at her home town. In the toilet room, nearing Tyrone, she stepped on a match, and being slightly hard of hearing did not hear the report. In a twinkling her skirts were afire and in endeavoring to extinguish the flames she sustained serious and painful burns of both hands and her clothing was practically ruined.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Relieve feverishness, bad stomach, teething disorders, move and regulate the bowels and are a pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 22 years, They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted LeRoy, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER JURORS

Men Summoned for Duty on Grand and Traverse Juries Next Month.

GRAND JURORS

List of Grand Jurors drawn for the 4th Monday of September, 1912.

Robert Cooper, justice, Snow Shoe twp.
A. N. Corman, farmer, Miles.
Samuel Dutton, carpenter, South Philipsburg.
N. O. Dreibelbis, farmer, Ferguson.
Martin Dale, laborer, Bellefonte.
Christ Decker, farmer, Bellefonte.
David B. Etters, student, State College.
J. C. Foreman, teamster, Rush.
William Fisher, farmer, Boggs.
I. S. Frain, gentleman, Marion.
F. P. Geiswite, farmer, Haines.
C. S. Hazel, laborer, Spring.
George Herkheimer, farmer, College.
J. H. S. Hartman, machinist, Millheim.
R. C. Hall, farmer, Union.
W. E. Kessinger, farmer, Walker.
J. W. Kister, laborer, Haines.
W. B. Krepe, agent, Haines.
B. F. Morgan, carpenter, Philipsburg.
Stephen Moyer, carpenter, Millheim.
W. B. Pletcher, farmer, Howard twp.
John Stover, laborer, Benner.
Alfred Thompson, merchant, Snow Shoe.
Edward Williams, miller, Worth.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for the first week of the September Court, commencing on the 4th Monday, being the 23rd day of September 1912.

George H. Ayers, civil engineer, Philipsburg.
James Bowers, laborer, Rush.
Jacob Brooks, laborer, Snow Shoe twp.
Russell Blair, jeweler, Bellefonte.
Claude Cooke, broker, Bellefonte.
R. R. Crust, farmer, Patton.
Robert P. Confer, farmer, Howard twp.
G. M. Cooney, farmer, Potter.
L. G. Dom, plasterer, Philipsburg.
Joseph Dunsmore, mine boss, Philipsburg.
Philip C. Frank, veterinarian, Potter.
Frank Frankenberger, farmer, Penn.
Edward Foust, laborer, Rush.
J. B. Gentzel, farmer, Miles.
Rudolph Gingery, farmer, Worth.
George S. Hoy, farmer, Marion.
Cyrus E. Hutton, operator, Rush.
Joseph Harvey, merchant, State College.
William Hipple, farmer, Burnside.
Samuel Hipple, laborer, Snow Shoe twp.
H. C. Hamler, blacksmith.
F. J. Hunter, gentleman, Spring.
J. B. Kern, painter, Penn.
D. C. Kerstetter, carpenter, Penn.
Harry Lutz, farmer, Spring.
Nicodemus Luse, gentleman, Penn.
Charles W. Miller, tobacconist Bellefonte.
William McClintock, laborer, Harris.
W. T. Neff, farmer, Boggs.
C. B. Neff, farmer, Potter.
Oliver Nason, lumberman, Huston.
J. D. Neese, lumberman, Gregg.
Elwood Orndorf, laborer, Haines.
B. F. Palmer, express agent, Philipsburg.
G. W. Potter, farmer, Potter.
Joseph Pressler, carpenter, Bellefonte.
E. C. Ripka, laborer, Gregg.
W. B. Rossman, shoemaker, Howard.
Andrew Rossman, tinner, Centre Hall.
E. T. Rote, laborer, Penn.
H. C. Shirk, farmer, Centre Hall.
W. A. Stover, gentlemen, Penn.
Howard W. Stover, laborer, Bellefonte.
Jacob Shirk, farmer, Union.
D. W. Woodring, agent, Bellefonte.
J. I. Wagner, farmer, Liberty.
James P. Waddle, farmer, Patton.
John I. Wagner, farmer, Gregg.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Second week of September Court, commencing Monday September, 30th 1912.

W. L. Almond, laborer, Rush.
Harry Austin, laborer, Millesburg.
Wilson Boone, laborer, Curtin.
George A. Beezer, salesman, Bellefonte.
Harvey Corman, farmer, Spring.
D. O. Downing, farmer, Taylor.
Newton Dunlap, laborer, Spring.
Frank Deitz, farmer, Howard twp.
Harry J. Eberhart, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Joseph A. Emerick farmer, Walker.
W. E. Frank, laborer, Rush.
Samuel Glenn, farmer, College.
John Gutwalt, blacksmith, Snow Shoe twp.
Patrick Genrity, laborer, Potter.
Calvin Gates, farmer, Ferguson.
James R. Holt, laborer, Unionville.
Harvey Hoy, farmer, Spring.
Edward Haupt, merchant, Bellefonte.
W. K. Haines, carpenter, Haines.
John J. Kelley, farmer, Boggs.
John B. Lucas, carpenter, Centre Hall.
J. F. Lucas, clerk, Snow Shoe twp.
Adam Lauck, farmer, Ferguson.
John W. Miller, stonemason, Ferguson.
H. D. Miles, farmer, Union.
H. F. McManaway, salesman, Millheim.
L. H. McMullen, farmer, Walker.
Hershell Parker, blacksmith, Philipsburg.
Gilbert Rice, farmer, Ferguson.
J. W. Stiver, farmer, Ferguson.
Fred Shontz, clerk, Philipsburg.
Edward Sellers, manufacturer, College.
James Schofield, merchant, Bellefonte.
S. W. Smith, editor, Centre Hall.
Frank Swabb, farmer, Ferguson.
C. H. Watson, agent, Snow Shoe twp.
James Watkins, laborer, Curtin.
George Williams, plasterer, College.
E. E. White, carpenter, Spring.
H. N. Walker, teacher, Ferguson.

A TRAGEDY AVERTED

Mother Tries to do Away With New Born Babe.

The Tyrone Herald says that on Wednesday evening of last week while sitting on his porch, prior to going to bed Harry Benton heard the pitiful cries of a little baby. Upon investigation he discovered that some one had attempted to murder an infant by throwing the little baby into a sink. Mr. Benton notified the police Chief Wands and Policeman Patterson with Mr. Benton hurried to the scene and saved the child.

After the babe had been taken from the filth and washed Dr. Crawford was called and give it medical attention and it was at that time the real facts in the case and the mother located who acknowledged her guilt. The little boy baby could not have been more than two or three hours old when it was thrown away and left to die.

TO DISCUSS SCHOOL TOPICS

State Educational Association Will Meet at Harrisburg in December.

The Sixty-third annual session of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association will be held in Harrisburg, December 26, 27, and 28. The outline of the preliminary program has been sent out by the President, J. George Becht, to heads of departments, for suggestion and revision. A new departure will be made in the program arrangements for this year. Each of the departments will be in charge of one of the general sessions of the association. This will insure a larger measure of interest in the Department work.

Among the topics to receive special consideration are, first, "The Rural School and Country Life Problem." Second, "The Course of Study and its Adjustments." Third, "Physical and Vocational Education and their Relation to Modern Life." In addition to these general lines along which the program will be arranged, and in which the child is the central theme, there will be discussions on teachers' qualifications and remunerations, including the subject of pensions and retirement funds.

Among those who have already consented to take part in the meeting are Edward Howard Griggs, author and lecturer, of New York City; Dr. Reuben Post Halleck, a prominent High School man of Louisville, Ky.; President Anna J. McKeag, of Wilson College; William A. McKeever, author of "Farm Boys and Girls," of Kansas; Mrs. Frank DeGarmo, of Missouri, head of the school and country life movement in connection with the National Congress of Mothers; Superintendent S. L. Heeter, of Pittsburg; Dr. J B. Richey, of McKeesport; Superintendent J. H. VanSickle, of Springfield; Mass. Other prominent speakers will appear on the program.

Hon. Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for forty years Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction will welcome the, teachers on this occasion.

DON'T BE MISLED

Bellefonte Citizens Should Read and Heed This Advice.

Kidney trouble is dangerous and often fatal.

Don't experiment with something new and untried.

Use a tested and proven kidney remedy.

Begin with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Used in kidney troubles 75 years.

Doan's have cured thousands.

Are recommended here and everywhere.

A Bellefonte citizen's statement forms convincing proof.

It's local testimony—it can be investigated.

Mrs. James Kine, 239 W. High St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "Some years ago I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's Pharmacy Co. and their use cured me of kidney complaint and backache that had caused me no end of suffering. At that time I told of my experience in a public statement and I now take pleasure in confirming that testimonial. The relief Doan's Kidney Pills gave me has been permanent."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

JOHN R. COCHRAN,
Lewistown, Ill.

Better than any statement we could make regarding the value of

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran. He speaks from experience, the highest possible source of knowledge. If you have any of the signs of a weak heart, such as pain in the left shoulder or arm, fainting and hungry spells, shortness of breath, smothering spells, fluttering or palpitation of the heart, you need

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

Sold under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

BURKET FAMILY REUNION

Many Attended Annual Gathering of P H. Burket Clan at WarriorsMark.

The annual reunion of the P. H. Burket clan, which was held at WarriorsMark on Thursday of last week was one of the most successful outings yet held by the clan. Many members of the family, together with a large number of friends, attended the picnic, which was held in Funk's grove, on the outskirts of the town.

The program started at 9.30 in the morning, with music by the Altoona string orchestra. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Brouse, of WarriorsMark; and the address of welcome was given by George Burket, the Altoona market-master. The family history was read by Dr. G. W. Burket, of Tyrone, and the orchestra played again. Then there were addresses by the Rev. Mr. Brouse, the Hon. H. H. Waite, of Huntingdon; J. H. Mattern, a retired merchant of WarriorsMark; and G. G. Hutchison, the pure food agent. The last speech was preceded by an orchestral selection.

An excellent picnic dinner was served and the afternoon was given over to a program of games and sports, finishing with a baseball game between the married and single men. The married men won.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, David B. Burket, of Altoona; Vice President, Howard S. Burket, of Sinking valley; Secretary, John Burket, of WarriorsMark; Treasurer, William Kinch, of WarriorsMark; Committee on Arrangements for the next picnic, James Grazier, of Tyrone; Dr. C. W. Burket, of Altoona; and Clayton Burket, of WarriorsMark.

It was decided to hold the next annual outing at Reservoir park, Tyrone.

EDW. K. RHOADS

At his yard opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Station, sells only,
BEST QUALITIES

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ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS

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Also All Kinds of

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uperior Screenings for Lime Burning. Builders and Plasterers' Sand.

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Ice Cream Cone Factory

is prepared to furnish at

Wholesale & Retail

Best Ice Cream Cones on the market.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

H. F. ALTERS, Mgr.,
High St. Bellefonte, Pa.

D. C. Bybee, teaming contractor living at 669 Keeling Court. Canton, Ill., is now well rid of a severe and annoying case of kidney trouble. His back pained and he was bothered with headaches and dizzy spells. "I took Foley Kidney Pills just as directed and in a few days I felt much better. My life and strength seemed to come back, and I sleep well. I am now all over my trouble and glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills." Try them. C. M. Parrish.

Hay fever and asthma make August a mnth of intense suff ering to many people. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound gives prompt ease nd relief, and is soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes. Wm. M. Merethew, N. Searsport, Me., says: "A few doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound relieved me of a severe attack of asthma and less than a bottle caused a complete cure." Refuse substitutes. C. M. Parrish.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

for backache, rheumatism, kidney or bladder trouble, and urinary irregularities. Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results. Refuse substitutes.

For saleat C M Parrish, druggist.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State.

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto. Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Summary of Financial Statement for the School District of Bellefonte Borough for the Seven Months Ending July 1, 1912.

Assessed Valuation	$1,674,635.00
Per Capita Tax	752.00
4 mills for Sinking Fund and Interest	6698.54
7 mills for school purposes	11722.44

GENERAL FUND.

Account of Charles F. Cook, Treas.	
Receipts	18248.85
Expenditures	18209.44
Balance in hands of Treas	39.41

SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ACCT.

Receipts	5619.99
Expenditures	4557.47
Balance in hands of Treas.	1062.45

BALANCE SHEET OF SCHOOL DISTRICT

Assets	14832.22
Liabilities	10150.00
Total Indebtedness	86317.78

July 27, 1912. Auditors: C. A. LUKENBACH, C. K. HICKLEN, EDWARD L. GATES

8-8 3t

An Ordinance.

Granting the Unionville Electric Company, its successors, lessees and assigns, the right to construct, operate and maintain poles, wires, cables and fixtures, together with the necessary supports upon, over, along and under the streets, highways, foot-walks, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Unionville, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the Council of the Borough of Unionville, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That the privilege be and is hereby granted for 50 years to the Unionville Electric Company, its successors, lessees and assigns, to construct, operate and maintain the necessary poles, wires, cables, conduits and fixtures, together with the necessary supports upon, over, along and under the streets, highways, foot-walks, lanes and alleys of said Borough as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining its lines through the said Borough and to the places of business, works, manufacturing establishments, offices and houses of subscribers within the Borough limits and adjacent thereto, subject to the conditions and regulations hereinafter contained.

SECTION 2. That the said Unionville Electric Company shall replace the streets, highways, foot-walks, lanes and alleys of said Borough upon which it may place any of its poles, conduits, lines or fixtures as aforesaid, in as good condition as they were before said poles and fixtures were erected thereon, and further, that all poles and fixtures as aforesaid shall be placed wherever practicable on alleys, and the location of said poles and conduits shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Street Committee of the Council of the Borough aforesaid.

SECTION 3. That all poles erected under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be reasonably straight, painted and kept painted, and that no cross arms for the suspension of wires or cables shall be placed at a less distance than forty feet from the grade of the street on Allegheny and Union Streets, unless by permission of said Council.

SECTION 4. The said Unionville Electric Company shall be governed by all legal ordinances of a general nature now in force or that may hereinafter be enacted.

SECTION 5. The said Unionville Electric Company shall commence work within one (1) year and complete the erection of their plant in the Borough of Unionville within two (2) years from the date of this Ordinance, otherwise this Ordinance becomes null and void and of no effect.

SECTION 6. The said Unionville Electric Company shall be liable for all damages by reason of erecting, operating and maintaining its plant in the Borough of Unionville, Pennsylvania.

SECTION 7. The said Unionville Electric Company shall, within thirty days after the passage and approval of this ordinance, file with the Secretary of Council its certificate of acceptance of all the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and that the said Company shall pay the expenses incident to the passage and publication thereof.

SECTION 8. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same conflicts with this ordinance.

SECTION 9. The said Unionville Electric Company shall pay a pole tax of twenty (20) cents per pole per year to the Borough of Unionville, and the said Borough shall have the privilege free of charge to erect wires for fire and police purposes on the poles of the said Unionville Electric Company.

ORDAINED AND ENACTED into a law this Eighth day of June A. D. 1912.

(SEAL)

E. J. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. of Council. D. BUCK, Pres. of Council, Pro. Tem.

A PPROVED this 12th, day of August A. D. 1912.

H. E. HOLTZWORTH, Burgess.

Fleming, Pa., August, 12th 1912.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the Council of the Borough of Unionville, Centre County, Pennsylvania on June 8th, A. D. 1912, and approved by the Burgess of the said Borough on August 12th A. D. 1912, granting the Unionville Electric Company certain rights and privileges in the said Borough.

E. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Council.

Dr. C. H. Ellsworth, Dentist, 16 Baldwin St., Rochester, N. Y., says Foley Kidney Pills gave him immediate relief and strengthened him wonderfully. "I have been bothered with weak kidneys and bladder trouble and suffered much pain. Foley Kidney Pills gave me immediate relief and strengthened me wonderfully. I am pleased to recommend their use." C. M. Parrish.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

By virtue of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of Unseated Lands in the County of Centre, for the taxes due and unpaid, the Commissioners will offer the following tracts at public sale at the Court House, at Bellefonte, Pa., Saturday, August 31st, '912, at 10 o'clock a. m. The sale will be adjourned from time to time until all the tracts have been sold. TERMS OF SALE: The purchase price and costs must be paid when the land is stricken off, otherwise it will be put up and sold at an adjourned sale.

Acres	Per.	Warrantee Name	Supposed Owner	Taxes & Costs
		Boggs Twp.		
300		McCoy Frank	F. P. Blair	$ 42 72
		Burnside Twp.		
433	163	Fox Samuel	Kingston Realty Co.	30 85
433	163	Wallace Joseph J.	Kingston Realty Co.	30 85
		Curtin Twp.		
200	120	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	31 32
249	31	Godfrey Martha	Max Forgash	29 75
169		Godfrey John	D Paul Fortney	19 44
71		Lane Sarah	A. D. Lucas	9 49
400		Long J. Z.	Wm. C. Heinle	39 55
200		Palmer John	John C. Rowe	21 52
		Gregg Twp.		
178	128	Carson Andrew	E. F. I. Meurer	10 02
110		Mosby Jacob	Linden Hall Lumber Co.	8 96
		Haines Twp.		
359		Antis Henry	Jas. Rothrock	18 78
135		Colwey B. H.	Daniel Engles	8 79
181		Fees Jacob	H. S. Taylor	10 95
228	150	Mosby William	Jas. Rothrock	13 14
		Harris Twp.		
100		Hoffman William	Mrs. F. Trudell	7 62
50		Irwin John	Julius H. Seymore	5 59
		Howard Twp.		
104	63	Brady John	John C. Rowe	11 74
104	65	Brady John	Marion Rogers	15 57
415		Godfrey Martha	Wm. C. Heinle	37 15
25		Greysburg Joseph	Wm. C. Heinle	5 01
415		Godfrey Martha	Max Forgash	37 61
		Huston Twp.		
433	163	Price John	Harris & Gray	77 08
433	163	Wheeland John	John C. Rowe	77 08
		Liberty Twp.		
90		Packer Job W.	John C. Rowe	10 42
		Marion Twp.		
17		Lewis Thomas	Wm. C. Rowe	8 52
18	120	Lamb David	H. S. Taylor	4 20
53		McCalmont	A. P. Morrison	6 44
200		Unknown	Isaac Frain	13 92
4 of 120		Zantzinger Paul	Theodore Vail	8 52
		Miles Twp.		
100		Benson Peter	Mrs. Nathan Haugh	12 62
156	60	Derr S. & J. Stahl	Marion Rogers	12 02
405		Housel William	E. F. I. Meuer	50 52
75		Toner Thomas	Max Forgash	7 57
17		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	3 88
		Penn Twp.		
150		Hamilton Thomas	James Rothrock	9 67
304	80	Kennedy Andrew	James Rothrock	16 68
		Rush Twp.		
394	117	Arthur Thomas	P. Gray Meek	126 36
433	153	Britcher Isaac	F. P. Blair	71 53
200		Burg John	Wm. C. Heinle	34 72
250		Copenhaver John	P. B. Newport	42 62
434		Grant Thomas	S. R. Pringle	53 02
433	153	Miller Robt.	H. S. Taylor	73 27
433	163	Malone Richard	F. P. Blair	73 27
433		Miller Jane	Kingston Realty Co.	55 95
433	153	Turner Jas.	Dr. J. F. Balfour	73 27
433	153	Turner Jas.	Julius H. Seymore	55 95
433	153	Turner Hannah	Kingston Realty Co.	55 95
433		Wharton Kearney	F. P. Blair	73 27
		Spring Twp.		
419		Johnson John	W. C. Rowe	30 00
15		Kurtz John L.	Max Forgash	4 42
250		Toole Henry	John C. Rowe	19 28
25		Wilson William	William Rossman	4 56
		Snow Shoe Twp.		
325		Banks William	Marion Rogers	38 62
412	44	Carscadden D.	Marion Rogers	61 63
412		Carscadden D.	Clement Dale	48 03
412	44	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	48 03
287	80	Carscadden D.	Kingston Realty Co.	34 43
433		Devling Joseph	F. P. Blair	64 65
350		Hall Peter	E. L. Orvis	52 82
450		McLanahan Sarah	D. Paul Fortney	52 17
360	160	Pin Hugh	E. F. I. Meuhrer	54 24
433		Parker George	J. C. Rowe	50 35
216		Parker Jeremiah	J. C. Rowe	30 67
433		Parker George	D. Paul Fortney	50 35
300		Reiley Job	E. F. I. Meuhrer	45 72
277	36	Wharton Mary	Thomas J. Sexton	52 10
		Taylor Twp.		
200		Burg William	Marion Rogers	24 32
100		Bell J. C.	W. L. Hicks	18 32
433	153	Copenhaver John	Wm. C. Heinle	49 05
80		Beck Jacob	D. Paul Fortney	11 60
76		Bechdel John	W. H. Beigle	11 94
233		Carr James	D. Paul Fortney	24 32
433	153	McCommond Thos.	W. L. Hicks	48 79
433	163	Snyder Barbara	Marion Rogers	49 12
100		Wilson William	F. P. Blair	18 32
434		Williams Polly	D. Paul Fortney	49 12
		Union Twp		
250		Deal Ann	Max Forgash	28 87
150	140	Mann Harvey	F. P. Blair	19 28
100		Phillips Samuel	Max Forgash	13 22
100		Phillips Samuel	F. P. Blair	13 22
433	163	Wister Williams	F. P. Blair	46 87
		Walker Twp.		
500		McEwen Henry	E. F. I. Meurer	23 37
50		Swansey William	D. Paul Fortney	6 24
12		Wilson Robert	H. S. Taylor	3 36
		Worth Twp.		
100		Unknown	Alice S. Laird	17 35

Wm. H. NOLL, Jr.,
D. A. GROVE,
JACOB WOODRING,
Commissioners.

Attest: H. N. Meyer.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa., July 30, 1912.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Francis Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers:

Arthur Peters et ux, to William J. Folk, premises in College township; $600.

J. C. & H. W. Crider to J. M. Kryder, tract in Gregg township; $50.

Abram P. Markle to The Penna. State College, tract in College township; $611.60.

Thomas Smoke et ux, to Eva May Smoke, premises in Moshannon; $100.

Daniel C. Callahan et ux, to Commonwealth of Penna., 17 acres in Benner township; $400.

Henry H. Houser et ux, to Commonwealth of Penna., 60 acres in Benner township; $640.

J. B. Irish et al, to The Centre & Clearfield R. W. Co., 1 acre in Rush township; $68.

William Zewaladridge, premises in Rush township; $725.

Benjamin Weaver et ux, to Improvement B. & L. Asso., of Tyrone, premises in Taylor township; $1.

Fergus Potter to Samuel Gingery, 5 acres in Benner township; $50.

John Blanchard et al, to Susan E. Hoover et baron, 10 acres in Benner township; $1.

Sarah Stover, et baron, to Commonwealth of Penna., 16 acres in Benner township; $800.

J. A. Hoover et ux, to Commonwealth of Pa., 9 acres in Benner township; $500.

Emma Smith to Joseph E. Swabb, three lots in Liberty township; $200.

William Pealer et ux, to J. A. Treaster, 1 acre in Haines township; $21.

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the Bellefonte Hospital will be held at the Bellefonte Hospital on Friday, Aug. 30th, 1912, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the election of ten members of the Board of Directors of the Bellefonte Hospital, to fill vacancies, as follows: One member whose term will expire in 1915 and nine members whose terms will expire in 1916; also to pass upon all matters that may properly come before the said meeting and particularly upon a proposed amendment to the Charter and By-Laws of the said corporation, by striking out from Article V of the said charter the words, "of whom at least five shall be members of the Centre County Medical Society," so that said Article as amended would read as follows:

"Article V.—The business and government of this corporation shall be directed by a board of fifteen members and the board of Managers shall annually elect from their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer."

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. E. FENLON,
Secretary.

Outing With Horse and Buggy.

Prof. Charles E. Govier and wife, of State College, are enjoying an overland trip by means of horse and buggy to various places throughout the country. They stopped in Philipsburg and tarried for a day, calling at the home of W. D. Crosby. Mrs. Govier was formerly Miss Helen Atherton, whose father, now deceased, was president of State College for many years. She, in company with several other young ladies, occupied Mr. Crosby's cotrage at Echo Glen part of the summer of 1909.

Many Chidren are Sicky.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach troubles. Teething Disorders and Descroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c, Sample mailed FREE Address, Allen Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

Pennsylvania R. R.

Personally-Conducted Excursions

TO

Niagara Falls

August 15, 29, September 12, 26
October 10, 1912.

$7.10 Round-Trip from Bellefonte

SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, running via the

Picturesque Susquehanna Valley Route

Tickets good going on Special Train and connecting trains, and good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

Tours to Thousand Islands, July 18 August 15 and 29; Maritime Provinces July 24; Montreal, July 31; Adirondacks July, 31; Muskoka Lakes, August 1; Quebec August 7; Yellowstone Park, August 10; Great Lakes, September 12.

Fear Conjurer's Presents.

"Just once at every performance I regret my skill as a magician," said the conjurer. "That is when the little folk I call up on the stage to assist me in a certain turn are afraid to accept the bona fide presents I offer them for fear they will go off. At a certain point in the performance I request a girl and a boy of ten or thereabout to step up. After an interchange of confidences, in which they tell me their first names, and I tell them mine, we get along swimmingly together until they leave the stage, when I present each with an appropriate present. Their gingerly way of handling it tweaks my heart strings painfully. It would please me to possess those youngsters' trust and confidence, but my success as a magician precludes that. With books and candy held at arm's length they tiptoe down the aisle, and, no doubt, every chocolate is nibbled and every page turned in constant terror lest some new trick be sprung on them."—New York Times.

The Making of Paper.

The fineness to which the rags are ground has no direct influence on the durability of the paper, for even broken cells of linen and hemp remain unchanged for thousands of years in favorable conditions. The employment of strong alkalies and of starch size appears to be the cause of rag paper becoming yellow and brittle, while neutral or mildly alkaline treatment and animal size favor durability. Air drying favors the durability of paper. Even the best rag papers are injured if not destroyed by soaking or excessive dampness. It is impossible to speak with certainty of the durability of modern papers containing few or no rags, as the ultimate effect of the new process of making, sizing, loading and calendering cannot be foreseen. Many new papers have already proved their lack of permanence.—Exchange.

Gunpowder.

The explosive nature of gunpowder, which is made of charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter, is due to the fact that when fired the charcoal and sulphur are burned at the expense of the oxygen in the saltpeter, much heat is developed and large quantities of gas are produced. This gas exerts great pressure on the sides of the gun; hence its disruptive or propulsive effects. When gunpowder is fired in a gun the explosion is not instantaneous. The expansive force of the gases produced acts on the shot all the time it is moving along the barrel and gradually increases its velocity. If the explosion were so sudden as to be practically instantaneous the greater part of the forces would be exerted mainly on the sides of the chamber containing the powder and not, as is actually the case, on the shot.

A Prisoner of St. Kilda.

A romance of St. Kilda is the story of Lady Grange, wife of an eighteenth century Scottish lord of session. She was for some mysterious reason seized and carried off in the dark, she knew not by whom, and conveyed by night journeys to the highland coast, and thence by sea to St. Kilda. There among the few inhabitants she remained for several years a prisoner, provided, however, with a constant supply of food and a woman to wait upon her. No inquiry was made for her, but at last she conveyed a letter to a friend by the daughter of a catechist, who hid it in a clew of yarn. A ship was sent to rescue her, but her jailers got wind of it and transferred her to the island of Herries, where she died.

Glass Flowers.

In the University Museum of Harvard is a collection of plants modeled in glass. It is a wonderful collection both in size and in the beauty and accuracy of the work. It includes flowering plants, from the simplest to the most elaborate and complex, being done in the natural color of the particular flower modeled, with buds, leaves and stems. This is known as the Ware collection. The plants were modeled by Leopold Blaschka, founder of the art of modeling specimens in glass. He was born May 27, 1822, in Alcha, a town in northern Bohemia.—Boston Post.

Practical Results.

"There may be something in this theory of telepathy," said the mystical person.

"You mean thought concentration that enables you to impress your ideas on others?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"Yes."

"Well, there may be something in it, but don't depend on it. For practical results in impressing people telepathy will never compare with a brass band and a parade."—Washington Star.

Force and Perseverance.

There are two ways of attaining an important end—force and perseverance. Force falls to the lot only of the privileged few, but austere and sustained perseverance can be practiced by the most insignificant. Its silent power grows irresistible with time.—Mme. Swetchine.

Wary.

Percy—Her father said if he caught me in the house again he would kick me out. Harold—Have you called since? Percy—Do I look as if I had been kicked?—Exchange.

Sarcasm.

He—Has our new laundress melancholia, my dear? She—I'm sure I don't know. Why do you ask? He—Nothing, only I noticed the clothes are so blue.—Exchange.

Wipe out the past, trust the future and live in a glorious now.—Towne.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 22, 1912

CHARLES E. DORWORTH, - Ed., & Pub.

Subscription rate, $1 a year, strictly in Advance.

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The Republican and the New York Tribune Farmer, $1.50 a year in Advance.

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One Half Column, 1 year..... 60
One Quarter Column, 1 year..... 35
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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President.
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President.
JAMES S. SHERMAN.

State Treasurer,
Robert K. Young.

Auditor General
A. W. Powell.

Congress-at-Large,
Fred E. Lewis,
Arthur R. Rupley,
John M. Morin,
Anderson M. Walters.

Congress,
Charles E. Patton.

Assembly,
C. L. Gramley.

Jot it down in your memory. How many close friends of today will be total strangers before the end of the presidential campaign?

Having nominated Wilson Bryan now announces that he will elect him. If Bryan succeeds it won't be hard to figure out who will be the power behind the throne in the White House.

Any old line regular Democrat who has thus far failed to bow down to Editor Kurtz, the new Democratic boss in Centre County, is hereby notified that the latch string won't remain out much longer. Prodigal sons will not be forgiven all at once, but will be placed on probation.

Simultaneously with the launching of the campaign for Governor Wilson Centre County and other sections are being flooded with copies of Bryan's personal newspaper, "The Commoner." It would seem that Governor Wilson now stands for not only Bryan but everything Bryan represents.

Just between you and me and the gate post, wouldn't it strike you as hardly an accident or a mere coincidence that the new Democratic State bosses not only gave Editor Charles R. Kurtz a fat job at the Harrisburg headquarters but also shaped up things so that he might sit and occupy the very same old desk used for lo, these many, many, years, by a distinguished fellow-townsman.

Governor Wilson proudly boasts of he fact that he received W. J. Bryan's personal check for $1,000 as a campaign contribution. It is but a few years since Wilson publicly advocated ridding the Democratic party of Bryan and Bryanism. His explanation is that he reserves the right to change his mind. Does Governor Wilson reserve the same privilege in regard to his recent declaratlon in favor of local option.

Bellefonte is not to have a series of baseball games this season. No financial enthusiasm blighted the project right off the bat. It is merely another echo of former years, when Bellefonte and other nearby towns burned their fingers by bidding for high-salaried players, throwing money away in long distance telephone messages while trying to secure "stars" and, in a general way, traveling, or trying to travel, in company a little bit too fast.

A vote for the re-election of President Taft is a vote for protection to American industries. A vote for Wilson is a vote for free trade. A vote for Roosevelt means the same in net results as a vote for Wilson. Figure it out for yourself. A Republican vote for Roosevelt is a loss of one for Taft and a gain of one for Wilson. Pared down to the bone, if Wilson is elected President and free trade rules it will be due to Republicans who failed to support the regular Republican ticket. The time to consider the wisdom of having Wilson and free trade is before, and not after, the election. Seeing one's mistake after election day is much like wishing for an insurance policy after the house burns down.

Water Motor For Sale.

A Backus Water Motor for sale at this office. Is 33 inches in diameter and is in first-class condition. Can be seen in operation at any time. Call or inquire at "The Republican" office, Bellefonte

YOUR VOTE, YOUR INVESTMENT.

Four weeks ago many persons were free to admit that the tide was running strongly against President Taft. The excitement attending Roosevelt's bolt from the regular Republican convention was intense. The agitation had been cleverly fanned to a high pitch for weeks in advance. A pronounced discontent throughout the land was seized upon by the Roosevelt promoters and used as an indication of what was called a great uprising against President Taft.

All this was but four short weeks ago. Each week since the Republican national convention there has been witnessed a gradual subsiding of the so-called anti-Taft wave. As was to be expected men everywhere are falling back upon their calm, cool judgment. The more this becomes general the stronger President Taft looms up. Each day he is gaining. Public sentiment is undergoing a change. Business men who have capital invested and employ labor are getting down to a hard and fast argument with themselves as to the wisdom of destroying protection and establishing free trade. The workingmen, who are the backbone of the mill, the factory and the shop, are beginning to study the situation to see for themselves just exactly how a change at Washington is going to affect their weekly or semi-weekly or monthly pay envelope. It is when the situation is given the close, earnest consideration that a man applies to things directly concerning his personal welfare and those dependent upon his earnings that the advisability of re-electing President Taft compels attention. Disrobed of its halo of catch phrases, the Third Party project stands forth as a movement promising everything but sure of nothing, or less, to the man who employs labor or the one who is employed.

The Third Party is admittedly an uncertainty and an unstable quantity on the all-important issue of protection. Governor Wilson, the Bryanized nominee of the Democratic party, is avowedly in favor of free trade. President Taft is open and above-board for protection to American industries, and that means protection to the pay envelope of the American workingman. Free trade prices means free trade wages, and free trade wages means that the family of the wage earner is doomed to be the sufferer.

It is undoubtedly true that discontent prevails. If one gets down to facts it is quickly learned that for the most part this discontent is due to the high cost of living. Some who are discontented sincerely believe that a change at Washington would result for the better in regard to their individual pocketbook. Where discontent prevails there is always a desire for a change in administrations. This is founded on the theory that a change could, not at least, make matters any worse. But, is not this a mistaken theory? Let us see.

The same discontent prevailed in the few months preceding the election of Cleveland as President. There was that same feeling that a change could not make things worse. So the people voted for a change. And they got it. They got free trade. It wasn't very long until mills closed down, factories shut their doors and the stacks over hundreds of plants spoke out in silent eloquence of the fact that thousands upon thousands of men were idle while others were toiling and receiving the starvation wage paid in Europe. This was not the change the people wanted and voted for, but it was the change they got. Once they had it they couldn't drop it as a poor experiment. It was there to stay four long, dreary, distressing years. Having seen the folly of the result of their discontent these same people were only too glad to hail McKinley and sweep him into office. And why? Because McKinley stood as the champion of protection and four years of free trade had taught them that free trade and prosperity never travel hand in hand. When free trade enters prosperity departs. They are not of the same blood and do not belong in the same house.

The same situation that confronted the employer and the employe when Cleveland was a candidate exists today. We have it within our power to make a change. We must decide for ourselves whether a change would make matters better or worse. The issue is one that will not be determined on the public rostrum by political agitators. It is an issue that will this time be determined in the home. Our vote next November will be our investment in our future for the next four years. If we believed that a change would be for the better we would frankly say so, for we recognize that the happiness and comfort and general welfare of this or any other community depend first of all upon the prosperity enjoyed by the people living in it. With the results of free trade in the Cleveland administration staring us in the face we believe that another such experiment would bring unhappiness and regret to not only those who voted for a change but to all others. We care for no political victories won by any party at such a cost.

If you who read this are one of the great army who work for a living, and most likely you are, we have but one request to make. It is this. Before deciding to vote for a change, ask yourself this question and then to yourself give it a straightforward, honest answer: "Isn't it the safest plan to let well enough alone."

HOW ABOUT THE OTHERS?

"The Republican" yesterday received the following letter from Robert M. Foster, of State College, Democratic nominee for the Legislature. Mr. Foster's letter is in reply to the declaration in this column last week that the Democratic State platform binds the Democratic party to refuse State appropriations for institutions such as the Bellefonte and Philipsburg hospitals.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

I have received a few letters making inquires as to what my action, if elected to the Legislature, will be on the question of an appropriation for Bellefonte hospital. Recognizing the right of every voter of Centre county to know where those seeking to be representatives of people stand upon this important question I without any reservation reply that if elected I shall give my best efforts toward aiding and procuring the appropriation which is necessary for continuing the good work the hospital is now doing.

For many years I have had a habit of appearing before the appropriation committee at Harrisburg in behalf of the Bellefonte hospital, the Philipsburg hospital and The Pennsylvania State College. I never consider this work on my part a burden but rather a pleasure. I shall continue the above custom as long as I am able so to do.

Yours truly,
R. M. FOSTER.

In order to be absolutely fair and just to Mr. Foster we publish his reply in full. We are frank enough to say that we believe he would try and keep his word and give his "best efforts" toward securing the State appropriations without which the hospital here and that in Philipsburg would be compelled to go out of existence. But—and here is the vital point—Mr. Foster would have one lonely vote on the matter. How about the others in the event the Democrats gain control of the Legislature?

Mr. Foster's experience in the Legislature certainly tells him that he would be powerless to do anything for Centre County's hospitals. He certainly knows that with the Democratic platform binding upon Democratic legislators the latter would be utterly helpless and that whether he liked it or not the appropriations for hospitals would be abolished. Since he would be helpless in the matter, what in the world is the use in electing him?

There is but one safe course for every voter who understands the great work of humanity being done by our hospitals and who does not want to see it stopped. Tnis is to elect a Republican Legislature. Mr. Foster by the stand he takes in his letter confesses that his party is wrong. He knows that if his party should gain control at Harrisburg every little struggling hospital would be crushed. Knowing this there is one way open to Mr. Foster to use his "best efforts" to keep our hospitals opens. This is for him to come squarely out into the open and work and vote to continue the Republican party in control of the Legislature. Once more, Mr. Foster, speak up!

Labor Service Sunday.

Arrangements are being made for a proper observance and use of Labor Sunday in the Bellefonte Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday, September 1st. All Labor Organizations, as such, and all interested in the Labor situation, with their families, are cordially invited to attend the services of that day. Topics bearing on this important interest will be treated by the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. H. Yocum, at both services.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Blanchard.

Christ Page and wife, of Orviston, visited his parents over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Courter and Laura Bechdel were Lock Haven visitors on Tuesday.

Miss Mick, of Jersey Shore, was recently a very pleasant visitor at the D. B. Kunes home.

Mrs. Clyde Kunes is visiting her husband and friends at St. Mary's for a week or two.

Mrs. James Bechdel and daughter, Mrs. Elsie Meyer, visited at Beech Creek on Thursday last.

Mrs. Weber Thomas and mother, Mrs. Linn, of New Jersey, spent Sunday with Mrs. Robert Beatty.

Harry Snyder, or Chicago, is spending his vacation at his home with his mother and brothers.

Porter Kunes and wife, Frank Smith, A. R. Moon and Anna Bechdel took in the excursion to Gettysburg on Sunday.

Thompson Snyder, of State College, a former resident of the township, was here last week looking up his numerous friends, all of whom were glad to see him.

Mrs. William James, Maud Nestleroad, Tacy DeHaas, George Fravel and Curtis DeHaas were among those who went to Watkin's Glenn on Sunday.

Don't forget the Baptist Sunday school picnic in Eaton's grove on Saturday, August 24th, and the festival on the church lawn in the evening. All are cordially invited.

Upward of thirty ladies and gentlemen from here enjoyed an outing one day last week with Clarence Shank at the Scootac farm on top of the mountain. Mr Shank has been entertaining several guests from eastern cities.

The Baptist minister, Rev. Samuel Clark, preached a very fine sermon on Sunday morning, taking for his subject, "Above the Level." He certainly told everybody how to live a straight life and have the grit to say "no" when necessary. A large congregation was present.

A genial group from Lock Haven one day last week spent several very pleasant hours here with Mrs. Levina Winslow. In the party were Misses Carrie, Susan and Mary Cook, Mrs. Isaac A. Harvey and Mrs. Frank Devling. On the way home they stopped for a little chat at the Samuel W. Gardner home, in Beech Creek.

Andrew Bowes Dead.

Following an illness of several months from heart trouble, Andrew Bowes died on Tuesday of last week at his late home at State College, aged 67 years. Until the last few years of his life Mr. Bowes was engaged in farming, residing on Marsh Creek. His son, Orlando, entered State College as a student and Mr. Bowes retired from the farm and with his family located at the college. He was a splendid type of citizen, and by those who knew him best he was admired and held in high esteem for his many splendid qualities. Testifying to the regard held for him was the large attendance of friends at his funeral, which was held at Blanchard on Friday. The services were held in the Baptist church and interment made in the family plot in the adjoining cemetery. Mr. Bowes was a lifelong member of the Disciple church. Included in the attendance at the funeral was a delegation from the Blanchard Lodge, No. 427, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased had been a member for many years. The services were conducted by Rev. M. C. Frick, of Mill Hall, a former pastor of the deceased, assisted by Rev. Samuel J. McCracken, of the local Disciple church. The last rites of Odd Fellows were performed at the grave by W. H. Austin and Milford F. Gardner, of the Blanchard Lodge. The casket bearers, also members of the lodge, were Percy Kunes, Frank Kunes David Gardner, Porter Kunes, Harris Clark and William Lindsay. Surviving Mr. Bowes are his widow and four children: Mrs. Rosa Mincer, of Liberty township; Mrs. Ruth Beck, of Howard; Carrie, at home, and Orlando, now located in New York. Two brothers and one sister also survive: James, of Blanchard; Thomas, of Howard, and Mrs. David DeLong, of Avis.

Death of Little Girl.

An especially sad death was that of Ruth, the 14-years-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs Alfred Miller, on Marsh Creek, near Blanchard, who passed away on Thursday of last week. The little girl had been in poor health for several months, having been afflicted with a nervous affection and weakness of the heart. She was about as usual two days before her death and the news of her sudden collapse came as a shock to the many friends of the family. She was a lovable child and by her young friends and companions was held in affectionate esteem. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment being made at Romola. The child's parents and these brothers and sisters survive to mourn her passing away: Mrs. James Holter and McClelland, of Blanchard, and Ellery, Floyd, Frederick, Donald, Walter and Ray, at home.

The Idea!

"I don't like the way every man we meet stares at you, Ethel."

"Well, you don't expect them to stare at you, surely, ma."

Mean.

First Fair One—How dreadful it is to have a skeleton in the family! Second Fair One—I know, dear. Have you ever tried exercise?

A new cask will long preserve the tincture of the liquor with which it was first impregnated.—Horace.

Penny-A-Word Column.

WASHING AT HOME—Mrs. Fannie Pendelton, Penn Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

LOST—A gold twisted pin with diamond center. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to this office.

FOR SALE—Good rubber-tire top buggy; in first class condition; is almost new. Inquire of Dr E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Nice ten room house; about two acres; good small orchard; one-fourth mile from Howard. Address C. M. MUFFLY, Howard, Pa.

FOUND—A bunch of keys tied by a narrow strap was found on Howard Street. Owner may recover same by calling at this office, identifying property and paying for this notice.

GROCERY FOR SALE—An established grocery store in Bellefonte is for sale. Prospective purchasers who mean business may learn full particulars by inquiring at or communicating with "The Republican" office.

FOR SALE—Six good horses, range in weight from 1100 to 1400; good for all purposes; farm or team. Inquire of P. H. Clemson, Bell Telephone, Stormstown, Pa. Or D. B. Mattern Commercial Phone, Stormstown, Pa.

WANTED—A person in every community to take orders for "The Sinking of the Titanic and Great Sea Disasters." Liberal commission. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. Don't delay. Be first in the field, and you will reap the rich reward. Write today. Address Box 27, Spring Mills, Pa., Centre Co. Both 'Phones, Bell 29-2, Commercial2-3E.

Bellefonte Markets.

Corrected by the John Meese store

Eggs, per dozen	20
Butter, per pound	28

Bellefonte Grain Market.

Corrected by Gamble, Gheen & Co.

Wheat, white or mixed	.90
Wheat, red	.95
Corn, shelled (per bu.)	.80
Corn, ears, (per bu.)	.80
Oats, (per bu.)	.60
Rye, (per bu.)	.70
Barley, (per bu.)	.60
Buckwheat, (per bu.)	.55

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

Crop Reports Favorable.

Bradstreet's Report says: Three-fourths of the northwestern spring-wheat crop has been cut and early threshing shows yields above the average. Showers have delayed harvesting, threshing and movement. A record crop is certain.

Showers have helped the growth of corn, being sufficient in some sections to carry the crop to maturity, but hot forcing weather is needed if the larger part of the crop is to mature, as it is one to three weeks late. Plant conditions are very irregular.

Canners of sweet corn in western New York say the crop will be short and the pack a light one.

Large yields of hay are reported at the west and low prices are predicted for the crop.

All signs favor a large oats crop. Western farmers are reported buying lumber to enable them to crib that crop, which brings low prices owing to record yields.

The western potato crop seems likely to be a large one.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach troubles. Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c, Sample mailed FREE Address, Allen Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Central State Normal School

Fall Term Begins September 9, '12

GET AN EDUCATION

An exceptional opportunity afforded to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses—Elementary, Normal, Scientific and Advanced Normal; also special work in Music, Domestic Science and Manual Training. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study insure best results to students.

Central State Normal School

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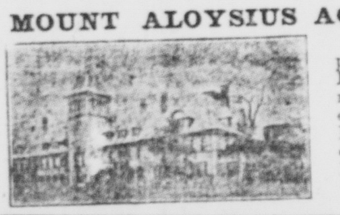
Handsome buildings, perfectly equipped steam heat, electric light, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for Catalogue.

DR GEORGE P SINGER, Principal

MOUNT ALOYSIUS ACADEMY, Cresson, Pa.



Altitude 2100 ft. Water chemically perfect. Curriculum embraces College Preparatory and Academic, also Grammar and Elementary Departments. Modern Languages. Complete courses in Piano, Violin and Voice Culture. Classes open second Tuesday in September. For Catalogue address

THE MISTRESS GENERAL

Thirty-ninth Annual

ENCAMPMENT AND EXHIBITION

of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn.

Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.

September 14 to 20, 1912

Encampment Opens Sept. 14th Exhibition Opens Sept. 16th

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

ADMISSION FREE

LEONARD RHONE,
CHAIRMAN

GEORGE GINGERICH
G. L. GOODHART, Committee

MARRIED NOW

And Going to Housekeeping

Newlyweds, Quality Counts .Select a Dockash aud you get the best always.

OLEWINE'S HARDWARE STORE

The County at a Glance.

Howard.

Miss Mabel Rayhorn, of Juniata, is visiting relatives in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Miner were shoppers in Lock Haven on Monday.

Miss Eva Neff is visiting relatives and friends in the western end of the county.

John Hayes, of Berwick, visited his mother, Mrs. James Hayes, several days last week.

Miss Josephine Muffley was a business visitor in Clearfield the fore part of last week.

Mrs. Anna M. Reeder departed on Tuesday for Montoursville, where she will be for some time.

Mrs. Clyde Smith, of Centre Hall, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Henderson, this week.

Master Ralph Cornwell, of Northumberland, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kline.

Mrs. Mollie Beck and daughter, Florence, were visitors here on Sunday.

Miss Lulu Schenck left on Saturday for Spring Mills for a week's visit with her friend, Mabel Long.

William Sheffer and daughter, of Flemington, were visitors this week with his sister, Mrs. Ira C. Johnson.

Mrs. S. F. Kline was an over Sunday visitor with her daughter, Mrs. Owen Hicks, at DuBoistown.

Mrs. Suter, of Williamsport, and Miss Richard, of Milesburg, were guests of Miss Emma Robb on Monday.

Rev. Dunning and family with Miss Viola Fisher are spending a brief vacation with Mrs. Dunning's people in Harrisburg.

Mrs. McCauley and Miss McCormick, of Hublersburg, were Thursday callers in Howard.

Miss Anna Bechdel, of Blanchard, was a business visitor in town between trains on Thursday.

Mrs. Sumner Wolf and children left on Thursday morning for a visit among relatives at Coburn and nearby towns.

Miss Mittie Lucas is now in the eastern cities purchasing her line of fall and winter millinery.

Miss Mary Antis, of Smoke Run, is visiting her many friends in and about Howard.

Miss Theresa McKinley, of Bellefonte, visited some of her friends in this place on Saturday.

Misses Dorothy Weber and Myrtle Pletcher visited over Sunday with Rev. Taylor's family at Charlton.

Mrs. E. S. Latshaw, formerly of this place but now of Wilmington, Del., is visiting here and looking after her property, this week.

William Kurtz and daughter, Katharine, of Williamsport, are visiting at the home of his brother, Dr. Walter J. Kurtz.

Samuel Holter was a business visitor in Lock Haven on Tuesday.

Mrs. Matthew Rodgers, Jr., returned on Tuesday after visiting relatives in Altoona for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ailey, of Niagara Falls, are visiting his parents at Jacksonville and relatives in this place.

George Bulkley and family visited on Tuesday with his daughter Rhea, who is a nurse in the Altoona hospital.

Harry Kaup, wife and son Earl, of McGhees Rocks, are visiting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holter.

S. S. Pletcher and wife, of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the home of his brother, A. A. Pletcher, this week.

Sixty-eight persons from this vicinity made the trip to Gettysburg on Sunday and all were pleased with the outing and the visit to the scene of the great conflict.

Mrs. Whippo and two children, of Latrobe, visited last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Robb, Jr., on Marsh Creek.

Miss Emma Pletcher returned on Wednesday evening after visiting several weeks with friends in different towns in the western part of the State.

Miss Anna J. Fisher, of Lock Haven, and Miss Mary Johnston, of Blanchard, the teachers of the Intermediate and Grammar Schools of this place, respectively, were visitors here last Saturday.

George Williams and family, who several months ago moved to New York, are back in Howard to stay. They concluded that after all Howard is about as nice as any other place in the world.

Mrs. Mary Spangler, of Chicago, sprung a surprise on her relatives here on Monday by unexpectedly dropping in on them. She went to Nippino on Friday where she also surprised her daughter who is camping there.

Miss Cora Lucas and Mr. Burd, who is employed at the Holt lumber camp, were married in Bellefonte on Saturday and on Sunday took advantage of the excursion to Gettysburg. The wedding was a complete surprise to the many friends of both and none knew of their marriage until after the return from the battlefield.

Mrs. John Houtz Found Dead.

Mrs. John Houtz was found dead in her home on Half-Moon Hill on Saturday evening, last. It is supposed that her death was caused by heart failure. A neighbor called at her home between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening and was horrified to find her lifeless form on the floor. She had been dead a number of hours. Funeral services were held in Bellefonte on Tuesday morning. Surviving the deceased who was aged about 58 years, are her husband, who is employed at Hayes Run, and these children: Mrs. William Keeler and Mrs. Mary Fetters, of Bellefonte, and John Houtz, Jr., of Ardmore.

Pine Grove Mills.

Miss Mary B. Meek is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

H. C. Flanders is repairing his home and adding a new front porch.

Mrs. Cyrus Goss was to Bellefonte on a shopping expedition on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hoy, of Lemont, spent the Sabbath at the C. B. McCormick home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, of Axe Mann, spent Sunday at the J. C. Homan home.

Miss Lizzie Bush, of Mt. Union, spent last week among her many friends at Pine Hall.

Henry Bloom, of Spruce Creek, visited on Sunday at the home of his father, William Bloom.

Mrs. Sankey, of Millheim, visited her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Hess, on Main Street, on Tuesday.

F. B. Krets took a few days off in the early part of the week and visited friends at Spruce Creek.

Justice Neidigh, of Patton, is visiting at the home of his father, N. C. Neidigh, at White Hall.

S. P. Irvin and wife, of Lewistown, are visiting relatives in and about Baileyville this week.

Gordon Harper and Will Stewart report the arrival of a little daughter at their respective homes.

The late showers and the warm weather are making corn. Capt. J. W. Kepler has the banner field.

H. M. Krebs, Ben. Rumberger and Earnest Hoy were among the Sunday excursionists to Gettysburg.

Aunt Julia Olewine and daughter, of Altoona, are making their mid-summer visit at the W. S. Ward home.

Tommy Glenn, the genial clerk in Joseph's store, in Bellefonte, spent Sunday at his brother's home here.

Austin Brumgard and wife, of Zion, and Frank Miller and wife spent Friday at the Reish home at Baileyville.

Professor G. Johnsonbaugh is spending this week at the home of his brother-in law, W. C. Collins, on Main Street.

Mrs. Whiteside and two boys came over from Harrisburg to spend a few weeks at the cosy home of Mrs. Frances Bates Knoehle.

William K. Corl is having his barn and other buildings reroofed with galvanized roofing, also erecting a silo. The Wards have the job and that means it is being done well.

The many friends of Mrs. Bessie Lytle Renchler are sorry to learn that she is again in a New York hospital for surgical treatment. This makes the fifth time she has been under the knife.

Mrs. Sadie Gardner, who has been very ill the past month, is better and will be moved to Altoona to spend some time in regaining her strength at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Gates.

A very beautiful monument has been erected at the last resting place of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Campbell, in Meeks cemetery. B. F. Mayes did the work and he has every reason to feel gratified with the result.

J. H. Ward and daughter, Lizzie, of Shamokin, autoed here on Sunday through a driving rain and badly washed roads. They had some thrilling experiences but landed safely at the Ward home, on Main Street, in the evening.

Last week while cutting oats J. Harry Williams' team run away with the binder, making a wreck of the machine. Fortunately Harry tumbled off or the undertaker might have had a job. About the same time Frank Miller, a nearby neighbor, was starting to roll and his team run away, dragging him some distance. It so happened that the neck yoke came loose and the tongue stuck in the ground, stopping the team.

The big picnic at Baileyville on Saturday was a splendid success. It truly seemed that all roads were leading to Baileyville for the day and a most joyous and delightful time was had by all who had the good fortune to be on hand. There were numerous little family reunions and social greetings between neighbors. Everybody had more than enough to eat and the quality was of the very best in the land. About 100 gallons of ice cream were consumed and $354 was realized. The Tyrone and State College baseball teams crossed bats in what proved to be a close and interesting game. It resulted 8-6 in favor of Tyrone. Among the strangers we noted from a distance were J. B. Piper and bride, Adam Bucher, Mrs. Annie Sasserman, T. A. Mallory and wife, Henry Bloom and wife, Dr. J. E. Ward and William B. Rankin.

Woodsman's Strange Suicide.

Jack Steel, a woodsman, deliberately walked to his death in the waters of the Sinnemahoning creek at Sinnemahoning Friday morning, while a number of bystanders looked on, ignorant of the man's intention, says the Lock Haven Democrat. Steel arrived at that place on Thursday night from the woods, somewhat under the influence of liquor. Friday morning he arose from his bed at the hotel and walked out to the creek. Bystanders thought he was going to bathe. He waded out to the middle of the stream where the water was over his head and drowned himself. When several workmen at the B. S. & S. station recognized his actions they ran down to the water and swam out to where Steel had gone down. They recovered the body in a few minutes, but he was already beyond human aid.

WILLIAMS GROVE PICNIC

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

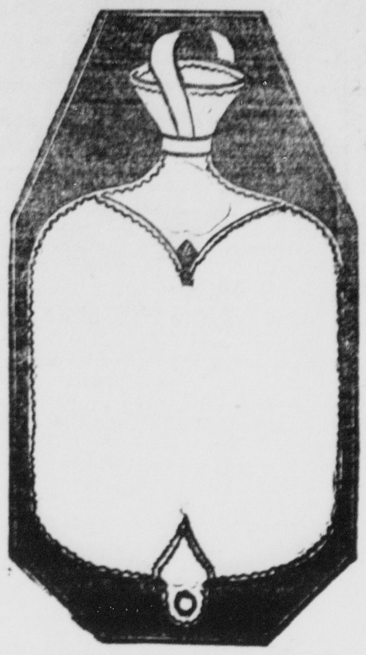
For the Grangers' picnic, Williams Grove, Pa., August 26 to 31, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Williams Grove from stations in Pennsylvania and from Baltimore, Elmira, Frederick and intermediate stations on the Northern Central Railway, August 20 to 30, inclusive, good for return passage to reach original starting point not later than September 3, at reduced rrtes.

Read "The Republican" $1 a year in advance.

BARGAINS

In Hot-Water Bottles

Every family should have a hot water bottle—They pay a big interest on their cost—They relieve pain and save Doctor bills—Winter will soon be here and NOW is the time to buy. In order to reduce our large stock we will



FOR ONE WEEK

give one-third off on all our Rubber Bottles—only one week and for Spot Cash—We have other bargains to offer you—A word to the wise.

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

Pennsylvania Railroad

ELEVEN-DAY EXCURSION

TO

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING

Asbury Park or Long Branch

Saturday, August 24, 1912

ROUND $5.75 TRIP

FROM BELLEFONTE

Tickets good going only on train leaving 6:35 A. M.

Good returning on all regular trains.

Covers Closing Sunday and Monday of Camp Meeting

For detailed information, consult Hand Bills, or nearest Ticket Agent.

THE CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT

OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of NEW YORK

Enables you to provide for your mother, wife, son or daughter with a fixed income which is as secure as a government bond and which will continue every year as long as he or she may live, no matter if that be forty, fifty, or sixty years.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS

AGENTS WANTED---Liberal contracts given to men who will devote all or part of their time writing life insurance. Assistance given in closing cases.

JOHN HUGHES BLACKMAN, Manager,
J. C. HUGHES, Assistant Manager.
Mears Building, Scranton, Pa.

W. L. MALIN, District Manager,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Home Office, 34 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

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A MADE TO ORDER BANK BURGLARY

How a Vault and a Reputation Were Shattered by Too Much Dynamite

"The Welldon Community bank, of Welldon, N. Y., was robbed by safe-blowers last night. Nitroglycerin was used to open the bank vault, with disastrous results to one of the robbers, who was blown to pieces by the explosion. His confederates successfully looted the bank and obtained $85,000 in cash."

This little item carried by the various New York papers was the genesis of my connection with the great Welldon Community bank robbery. A few hours after the papers carrying the news were on the street I was on my way to Welldon, ordered by the Burns agency to investigate the case as a representative of the National Bankers' Protective association.

As the reader probably is not familiar with the Welldon community it is necessary to delay my story a trifle in order that the situation may be made more clear. This community is one of several of the sort that may be found in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. It was founded about 1840 by an Englishman named Welldon, who was in his own way a seeker after a modern Utopia. Welldon believed that our whole system of living in cities, crowded and uncomfortable, or in country districts, isolated and lonesome, was all wrong. He believed that the small community, fifty families, for instance, gathered around a common center, and yet not gathered so closely together as to make an actual town, was the ideal, as well as the practical way, for mankind to dwell. He had made something of a fortune in the mill business in England. Unable to put into practice in that country his novel idea, he came to America and, after considerable searching, fixed upon the rich farming valley in southern New York as the spot most favorable for the location of the Welldon community. There he brought together about thirty families, bringing most of them from his native land, England. He established a co-operative store, a blacksmith shop, a school, a church, a mill, in fact, everything needed to supply the welfare of an agricultural community—including the Welldon Community bank. This bank, while it was owned and patronized mainly by the people of the community, was chartered and managed as any small country bank would be. Welldon had conducted its affairs himself at first. At his death it had passed to his son so far as management was concerned, though the title remained in the community. Welldon's son had continued the banking business as successfully as his father had done before him, and the bank was as prosperous and sound as a small bank possibly could be. It had never become a power, but on the other hand, it had never been in trouble once during its whole existence.

Welldon's son had died a few years before the robbery occurred, and the management thereupon had passed into the hands of Giles, the cashier. He had done fully as well by the bank as the Welldons had, and the community had trusted its money to the bank's care as implicitly as ever. The bank had proved time and again that it was panic-proof; but it wasn't burglar-proof. After over sixty-five years of successful operation it had been cleaned out by the conventional accident of safe-blowing. Altogether it was a remarkable situation.

I found the little place in the greatest stir of its history when I alighted from the accommodation train that carried me from the nearest city up the spur to Welldon community. There wasn't much of a town at Welldon, only a few stores, offices, warehouses and houses strung along the road in the center of the farms of the valley. The bank was a neat, old gray-stone building that occupied a position of honor in the middle of it all. It was a compact, sturdy looking building, obviously built with a view to guarding as well as possible whatever might be kept inside. Around the building were gathered most of the people of the community. The rest of them were buzzing around the undertaker's shop across the road, where the body of the slain safe-blower lay for the present. The county sheriff and the coroner were doing their respective duties in assertive fashion, and the people had to content themselves with standing and looking at the outsides of the buildings containing the objects that had aroused their curiosity. They were the most shocked and horror-stricken group that I had seen for a long time. It was the first real crime of any importance that had ever been committed in the valley within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and the community was so awed by the shock of it that there was scarcely a thought left in the whole crowd.

I went to the bank first and my card let me in past the sheriff's deputy. I was received by Mr. Giles, the president of the bank, and the board of directors, who were assembled in the banking room. They were glad to see me. This was something altogether out of their line, and they were relieved to have some one arrive on whom they could unload the burden of their worry.

"I had feared for years that it was coming," said Giles. "Every night for the last twenty years that I have locked up that old-fashioned vault I have said to myself: 'What would happen if a safe-blower knew what a weak door stands between this bank's money and a robber?' I have recommended time after time the installation of new vaults, but you gentlemen of the directorate have seen fit to believe that economy should continue to be our watchword. Far be it from me to pretend to criticize, but there might be a different tale to tell this morning if there had been a modern vault in this bank."

"Oh, well," said one of the directors, "I suppose these safe-blowers could get into any kind of a safe, couldn't they, Mr. Cornell?"

"Some of them can," I replied. "It depends on their skill. Suppose we take a look at the safe."

Giles promptly led us into the rear room, where the vault was located. I never have seen a vault or safe that had been used more roughly than the one that now was before my eyes. In the language of the profession, it had been "all shot to pieces." The door had been cracked and torn and twisted and flung across the room. Pieces of bolts, bars and iron were lying all over. It was impossible to tell what kind of a door it had been that locked in the Welldon community's money, so shattered was it. An enormous amount of horse blankets had been used to muffle the sound of the explosion.

"A big charge," I said; "a desperately big charge. They must have wanted to make sure of blowing her open and didn't fear to make a noise. Please leave everything just as it is and let us step across and look at the man who got caught in the explosion."

We—Mr. Giles, the directors and myself—went over to the undertaking shop where the dead bandit lay. I had hoped to recognize him as some listed yeggman, though my acquaintance with that class was limited; but I was disappointed. His face had been blown so thoroughly to pieces in the explosion that it was impossible for anyone not familiar with his smallest characteristics to make out who he might have been. He was dressed a little better than the average yeggman, for there was the remnant of a clean cuff on one of his wrists, but this was all that I could make out in a cursory examination.

"I'll be back later," I told the man in charge. Then I told Giles that I would like to hear the whole story of the affair.

He led the way back to his office in the bank building and told the story in a careful, intelligent way. There was nothing remarkable in the story. He had been called down to the bank at 6:30 that morning by a workingman who, while passing to his work, had seen that the front door of the bank building was unlocked. He had gone in at once, in company with the workman. He had found the door between the banking room and the vault room locked, as usual. He had opened the door and had found the dead burglar and the looted safe, much as we had seen the room. Eighty-five thousand dollars in large bank notes had been taken. Some hundreds of dollars' worth of smaller bills and about a thousand dollars' worth of silver had not been touched. Nobody had been found who had heard the explosion, and there was absolutely no trace of the robbers.

That was Giles' story. It was told in precise, clerical fashion, greatly in contrast to the story of the sheriff, who, when he was called in, rambled about bloodhounds and posses and made a fool of himself trying to appear "wise" before a city detective.

"You locked up the vault last night, did you, Mr. Giles?" I asked.

"Yes sir," he answered.

"And this money was all in there when you locked it up?"

"Yes, of course."

I thanked him and said: "Now will you kindly let me go over the vault again alone? I must study it carefully in order to make out an intelligent report."

He acquiesced readily and I went in the room and shut myself in with the shattered vault.

I had been impressed with my first glance by the apparently enormous charge of explosive that had been used in the robbery. So terrible had the wreckage been that it seemed impossible to me that any living man could have been in that room and survived after the "soup" had scattered the fragments of that door around. The room was so narrow that it must have been like standing before a mortar loaded with scrap iron. The horse blankets were torn to shreds. I said to myself: "A bungler's job," and went out and telegraphed for an expert on explosives, for the expert of the firm that made the safe, and for Durango and Mahaffey, two of our men who knew most of the big yeggs in the country by sight. I locked and sealed the vault room, so it could not be tampered with.

When Mehaffey came he took one look at the dead yegg, lifted his hands and examined the back of them and found some tattoo marks and said: "Sailor Benny, as I'm alive! How did he ever get so far from Omaha? And how did he ever put in too much soup? He was the prince of them all in knowing just how much it took to loosen a door. By glory! Cornell, there's something queer about this. Benny never overloaded in his life."

The dynamite expert and the safe man came in on the next train and the three of us entered the vault room of the bank together. The dynamite man took one look around and said: "Shut the door."

The safe man obeyed and, to make sure, I hung my coat over the keyhole.

"My gad!" said the safe man, almost crying, "It isn't possible. No safe of ours could be blown up in that fashion. Say, nobody ever could blow one of our safes up in that fashion—not even one of these old ones."

"Yes," said the dynamite man, "I've done it myself."

"How?"

"On a test," said the other. "By loading the safe on the inside and then locking the door."

We looked at one another.

"That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

"Absolutely," said the dynamite man.

I sent for Mehaffey and told him what had been said.

"Then the job never was of Sailor Benny's doing," said he instantly. "Good gad, man! The load must have been put in by the man who locked the door. And then how did Benny come to be killed cracking the door?"

The dynamite man and the safe man prepared to withdraw.

"I guess the case is all up to you, Mr. Cornell," they said. "It looks like work for a 'tec.'"

They went away and Mehaffey and I sat down to theorize behind the locked door.

"Cornell," said Mehaffey, "there is this about this job: Somebody had been in on it before Sailor Benny got to it. Somebody had stuck a load in there back of that door, and whoever it was must have been the man who closed the vault and fixed the combination. Then Benny comes along with his pal and gets busy. Benny puts in his little charge, just a little soup poured in the cracks to loosen that old door. His pal is in the other room, doing lookout. Benny turns loose his charge—and, bang! goes the big one that's inside. Naturally Benny is knocked stiff. His pal comes in, sees what has happened, gets the money and beats it in a hurry. Isn't that the way you size it up?"

"Not quite," I said. "Why did that big load happen to be on the inside the night that Benny came to blow the crib? Didn't the man who put it there know that Benny was coming? And if he did know—how did he come to know? Why did he know that? And if he knew—which he certainly did—why did he leave it there, knowing—as he certainly must have—that it would blow Benny to pieces as sure as he ever turned loose his charge? And if he knew all this—this man—which he did—why did he do it? Why did he want Benny killed there in front of the safe? Why did he do that?"

Mehaffey shook his head.

"She's a bad case, Cornell," he said.

"Yes," I said, "because the man who put that soup in there to go off when Benny came must have had something to hide, and this was the way he took to hide it. Mehaffey," I said, suddenly, "you and Durango both know all about Benny's old haunts out in Omaha. Better run out there right away and see if you can find why Benny came east."

"Ye-es," said he, slowly. "That's about the way she will work out. Why did Benny come east? Who got him to come? That's the question that's to be answered. Durango stars in that piece; he used to work in Omaha and knows Benny's girl."

When we came out of the vault room I said to the president:

"Well, Mr. Giles, we have done about all we can do here. What we've got to do now is to to try to look for this dead robber's confederate, the man who got the money. We will do our best, but I assure you it will be a hard task to find him."

"I fear so, Mr. Cornell," said Giles. "But you people are very capable, I understand."

"We never have fallen down on a case yet," I said as we left him.

I suspect that Durango at one time or another had been on the other side of the fence, for his knowledge of criminals, their hang-outs, their manners and their associates in this country was something too intimate to have been picked up as a detective. Durango could at any time go to any city in the country, go straight to the criminal quarter and be accepted as one of the bunch without the slightest suspicion. This was his sole qualification as a detective, however, so he was valuable only at infrequent intervals. In this case he was, as Mehaffey put it, the star. The pair of them blew into Omaha on the beams of a box car, attired in proper hobo clothing. They went to a saloon kept by an ex-convict near the stock yards—a crooks' nest—and within a few hours they were associating with some of Durango's old friends in a back room upstairs. They worked for two days and then sent me this bulletin:

"Sailor Benny was flush with money for weeks before starting to do Welldon job. Must have been paid in advance to do it."

Next day came another wire:

"Have found Benny's wife. From her got information that Benny was originally a Welldon boy. He used to get money from there occasionally. Perhaps you can connect up on this."

And the third day:

"Benny's wife says Benny went to Welldon in answer to wire saying just 'Come.' She doesn't know where wire came from."

I wired back:

"If possible send me sample of writing from person remitting him money from Welldon."

And that—the result of that wire—settled the Welldon bank robbery.

On the tenth day of my stay in Welldon, just after he had pulled down the curtains and closed the bank for the day, I placed Mr. Giles, the president, under arrest.

"Arrest?" he cried. "Me? Under arrest? What does this mean, Mr. Cornell?"

"Just what it sounds like, Mr. Giles," I said. "I am sorry, but there is nothing for me to do but place you under arrest for robbing the Welldon Community bank of $85,000."

"Great Scott!" he said. "Do you know what you are talking about? Are you crazy?"

"I hope not," I said. "Let me tell you what I have discovered since I came to Welldon: I discovered that you have been an inveterate Wall street gambler for the last ten years. It wasn't hard to do that; the brokers keep a list of every out-of-town trader they do business with. You had been trading under the name of Travers, but your broker knew who you were. He had looked you up. You were fairly lucky for an outsider until last June. Then your losses began to pile up steadily. A month ago you owed $85,000, and had to make it good or be exposed. You did make it good. You did make it good—out of that vault back there.

"You hoped to cover that loan you made yourself so that nobody ever would be the wiser for it. You hoped to put it back; they all do. But, like most of them in the same fix, you found that you couldn't do it. Then you began to look around for some means of covering up your crime. In your dilemma you thought of a certain man who had left this town as a boy, who had gone to the bad, and whom you had helped—I give you credit for a good heart, Giles—at various intervals when he needed it. You thought of him. You got him to come here. You told him what you wanted done; you wanted the safe blown and robbed. You promised that you would give him half of the big sum that you said was inside—and which should have been inside.

"But you knew you were playing with fire in taking this criminal in as your confederate in so dastardly a crime as robbing your own bank. You needed to have that safe blown—to have it appear that the bank had been looted of $85,000—but you couldn't afford to let a criminal live and know your secret. So you loaded that vault before you locked it the evening before the robbery. You did that—only you could have done it—because you admitted that you locked the vault up for the night.

"You put that big charge of explosive back of the door. Your man—Sailor Benny, the yeggman—came as you had requested. He went to work in workmanlike fashion and shot a respectable charge in the cracks of the door. His explosion turned loose the terrific load you had prepared for him. The door was blown to pieces, so was the yeggman, and you woke up in the morning and felt you were safe once more. Isn't that about the truth of the affair, Mr. Giles?"

"Proof?" he said, sneering. "You have proofs to substantiate this pretty little story?"

I merely lifted my hand from the table so he could see underneath what Durango had sent me from Omaha. It was on old envelope which Durango had got from Benny's wife, and in which Benny once had got money from Welldon.

Giles took one swift look at the handwriting and began to gasp like a fish. The writing was his own.

He confessed that night to the board of directors and pleaded for mercy. But those old, hard working farmers were made of tough stuff. They refused his plea and Giles went to Sing Sing under a heavy sentence.

"That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

Real Home of the Soft Shells

There may be persons who have never heard of Crisfield and who do not know that it is the greatest market in the world for soft-shell crabs. Some hotels in New York get their supplies of the delicious crustaceans direct from there and they have been shipped as far as Seattle.

Crisfield is in Maryland, down on the lower part of the eastern shore. It is not a big place, but they do send out good things to eat from there—not only the soft shell crab, but the diamond-back terrapin, the Tangier oyster, which the gourmets of Baltimore think is to be classed among the most delicious of the species, and white shad, to which those same gourmets hold that no shad is equal. And so on. With which introduction, enter L. R. Carson.

Mr. Carson was at the Imperial recently, says the New York Sun. He lives in Crisfield, is in business there and has made a study of the crab scientifically and commercially.

"Crisfield," said Mr. Carson, "produces 90 per cent of all the soft crabs consumed in this country. They are caught within a radius of ten miles of the town. The old part of Crisfield was built on oyster shells, but of recent years the town has expanded. It was only about twelve years ago that the discovery that the soft-shell crab could be popularized started a boom and the values of property in the last six years have trebled.

Evolution of Soft-Shell Crab.

"In the waters about Deal's, Tangier and Smith's islands the soft crabs are caught in two ways. One is employed by the 'scrapers,' who drag an instrument like an oyster dredge in the water six to twelve feet deep, from a bateau or canoe. The other method is employed by the 'netters,' who stand in the bow of a skiff, pushing the boat slowly along in shallow water and making a swoop with a dipnet when they see a crab on the bottom. Ninety per cent of the crabs thus caught are hard-shelled, and they are put into floats and kept until they shed their shells.

"The first stage of a crab in progressing from hard to soft is what is termed locally a 'snot.' The change from a snot to a 'softer' requires from four hours to four days, depending on the condition of the crab. The snot becomes a peeler, when he is much prized for bait, and a new shell has completely formed under the hard coat, and then a buster when the hard shell has started to come loose at the back. Then in a short time emerges the softer, ready for the market and the table.

From Crustacean to Hardshell.

The average life of a crab is three years. The secretary of the Virginia state board of fisheries, who has studied crabs many years, says that a single female in the spring of the year will produce 1,250,000 eggs. Out of all those only about 200 crabs mature. The remainder are consumed by other fish and by crabs. After laying her eggs the female crab is eaten by others of her species.

"The season opens in our waters on May 1 and lasts until Oct. 1, when the crabs go out into very deep water. In the early spring, to be exact, on March 1, the soft crab season opens at Morehead City, N. C., where many Crisfield packers go and operate until the season begins at home.

Shipped Packed in Seaweed.

"If when a crab is unpacked in New York, it is what is called a 'paper shell,' which means that the shell has begun to harden; that means that if the crab was properly packed it was that hard when it started. Packed in sea ores (seaweed), they will keep soft until they die. I shipped crabs last summer to a friend in Houston, Tex., a seventy-two hour journey. We do not ship in refrigerated cars, but in refrigerating boxes.

"Some persons do not know how to tell when a crab is fit to eat. Here is an infallible method of telling. The fact that a crab is dead when it is unpacked does not mean that it is necessarily spoiled. The way to tell is to pull out one of the back fins. If it resists, the crab should be in good condition. If the crab should be thrown away the fin will come out easily and will be mushy on the end. Brown spots on the top of shells of crabs do not mean anything is wrong, because you will frequently find them on live crabs. It makes no difference how long a crab has been dead if the back fin pulls out hard.

Prices of Crabs Fluctuate Greatly.

"About 75 per cent of the population of Crisfield is engaged in the oyster and fish trade. But we cannot count upon anything like a regular production. Crabs may be selling one day at $1 a dozen and in three days' time may drop to 30 cents because of overproduction. Then a storm may cut off the supply and the price go soaring again.

"Hard crabs are picked into three grades of meat. Claw meat, for use on free lunch counters; white, for devil crabs and crab cakes, and lump, for newburgs and fancy dishes. I have heard that Japanese crab meat, canned, comes into this country free of duty, but have not been able to verify it.

"Diamond back terrapin are scarce. When you think that in slavery times the Maryland legislature passed an act prohibiting planters from feeding them to their slaves more than three times a week, it seems queer to find them bringing $75 a dozen now."

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Quite an Expert.

Some time ago in Edinburgh a policeman caught a female thief in the act of stealing a banknote. Seen with the note in her hand when caught, much to the surprise of the constable no trace of it could be found when she was searched; but, the evidence being so strong, she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. On being released she observed the officer who had apprehended her and, going up to him, exclaimed:

"See, I'm out again!"

"So I see," replied the officer. "But, I say, what did you do with that note? I've often wondered, for, you know, I caught you by the hand that held it."

Seizing the policeman by the arm, she laughed in his face and said:

"You've often wondered, have you? Well, here it is."

And she withdrew the note from the upturned cuff of his coat, where she had deftly slipped it when captured. Then, waving it in his face, she coolly walked off.—Pearson's Weekly.

Wise M. P.'s.

It need hardly be pointed out, says the author of "Fifty Years In Fleet Street," that to be elected a member of parliament does not necessarily imply intellectual superiority. Shortly after the Burmese war a young civilian, home on leave, happened to mention Burma.

"Ah, yes, Burma," said an M. P. with whom he was sitting at table. "I had a nephew who was in Burma, only he used to call it Bermuda."

On another occasion, in the month of March, some one said to Mr. Livesey:

"This is a cruel east wind."

"Yes," was the would be witty reply. "I expect it will be Easter before it is over."

This was repeated by the author of the book quoted to a respected member of parliament, who observed gravely: "I fancy he's right. I have known it to last till Easter and longer yet."

Mighty Kings.

The strongest king on record, so the story goes, appears to have been Caius Julius Verus Maximus, the son of a Thracian peasant and emperor of Rome. It is related that with one of his fingers he stopped a chariot dashing by at full speed, that he could draw a loaded wagon and split trees with his hand. This redoubtable sovereign was eight feet high, and his wife's bracelets served him for finger rings. We have passed over Og, the king of Bashan, who was nearly six miles high, drank water from the clouds and toasted fish by holding them up to the sun and who, when Noah refused him shelter in the ark, survived those troublous times by wading through the flood, which only reached to his knees, and of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world upon his shoulders.—Exchange.

Ocean Musicians.

Apart from the ordinary risks of sea travel, one of the most comfortable positions on a big ocean liner is that of a member of the orchestra. True, the pay is not high, but it is considerably increased in various ways. Four and a half hours' work daily is all that is required by these makers of melody; but, of course, they have rehearsals and sometimes learn several new pieces in the course of a voyage. The players are booked as passengers on every trip and take their meals in the saloon. On the first two days of a voyage they are not very popular, but on the third day, when seasickness effects are wearing off, there is generally a lot of appreciation for the band.—London Answers.

A Judge's Charge.

During the time in Ireland when dueling was first prohibited by law Judge Fletcher was trying at the Sligo assizes a man named Fenton, who had killed another in a duel. The judge in his instructions to the jury said: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says the killing of a man in a duel is murder, and therefore in the discharge of my duty I am bound to tell you it is murder, but I tell you at the same time a fairer duel than this I never heard of in the course of my life." Fenton was acquitted.

His Literary Job.

"How's your son gettin' along in Washington, Uncle Jim?"

"Fust class. He's got a literary job now."

"Literary job?"

"Yes. He puts fresh blotters on th' senators' desks every mornin'."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Too Much Paint.

He—What is all this talk about, Mrs. Bullion? She—Why, she engaged Dauber, the artist, to paint her, and when she arrived for the first sitting he declined to complete a job that had already been half finished.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Man and the Bee.

"That get-rich-quick man is as busy as a bee."

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "He's one of those busy bees who can't manage to gather honey without incidentally stinging somebody."—Washington Star.

Prophetic.

Hypo—Out of a job again?

Type—Yep; by a mere error of the types too. I intended to set it up "Gottfried," but in the proof it showed up as "Gotfired," and the result justified the spelling.—Pittsburgh Press.

The understanding is more relieved by change of study than by total inactivity.—Clulon.

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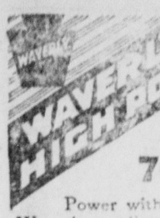

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Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A M., 3:56 and 8:35 P M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, 1909 trains will run as follows from the P. R. R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

	WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv.	Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
	Coleville	6.35	10.20	2.07
	Morris	f 6.38	.....	f 2.12
	Stevens	f 6.43	.....	f 2.17
	Hunters Park	f 6.46	.....	f 2.21
	Fillmore	f 6.50	f 10.34	f 2.26
	Briarly	f 6.55	.....	f 2.31
	Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
	Krumrine	f 7.12	.....	f 2.50
	State College	7.25	11.10	3.20
	Strubles	f 7.27	.....	.....
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.31	.....	.....
	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	3.40

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

	EASTWARD	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	
Lv.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	f 3.20
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.40	.....	.....
	Strubles	f 7.45	.....	3.30
	State College	8.00	11.50	f 5.03
	Krumrine	f 8.07	.....	f 5.00
	Waddles	8.20	12.10	f 5.25
	Briarly	f 8.24	.....	5.37
	Fillmore	f 8.28	12.18	f 5.38
	Hunters Park	f 8.31	.....	f 5.40
	Stevens	f 8.35	.....	f 5.40
	Morris	f 8.37	.....	f 5.40
	Coleville	8.40	12.30	f 5.56
A.	Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	f 4.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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and will be glad to have the ladies call and be fitted.

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STATE COLLEGE, - PENNA.

To Open Oregon Timber Tract.

John E. DuBois, of DuBois, left last week for Oregon to begin operation on his lumber tract, which is said to be one of the largest in the United States. The work of developing this tract has been delayed for several years waiting for the opening of the Panama canal. Many of the men and their families who were employed at the Hicks Run, Elk county operation, which was finished up so far as the lumber is concerned, will go to Oregon to work at the new operation.

Here and There.

For a real enjoyable smoke try "Black & White"—At Green's.

Mitchell I. Gardner this week made a flying business trip to Pittsburg.

"The Wolf," Friday August 30th. at the Opera House, 25, 35, 50, 75c and $1.00.

Miss Anna Hull is enjoying a two weeks' vacation with relatives at Tyrone and Graysville.

Miss Mame Woods on Saturday went to York, Pa., where she will visit with friends for two weeks.

Mrs. J. Mac Heinle and Mrs. R. M. Acheson, of Bellefonte, visited with Lock Haven friends on Sunday.

Harry Rearick, the rural delivery mail carrier this week purchased George Eckley's livery and hack service.

John Henderson, of Philadelphia, is visiting with relatives and friends in Bellefonte and up Buffalo Run.

H. C. Rothrock and Frank McFarlane were two Boalsburg citizens who were greeting friends in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crissman, of Pittsburg, are guests of Mrs. Crissman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hollobaugh.

Mrs. Benjamin White, of Pittsburg, last week visited in Bellefonte with her mother, Mrs. Alverna Scott, on Water Street.

Misses Margaret and Geraldine Noonan last week entertained a number of young friends at a house party at the Brant House.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smeltzer, of Pleasant Gap, visited yesterday with their daughter, Mrs. Jonas E. Wagner, on Bishop Street.

Miss Mary E. Straub, of Bellefonte who had been visiting her cousin, Miss Willa Waite, in Philipsburg, returned to her home last week.

Mrs. Clark Carson and daughter, Sarah, are home after a very pleasant visit in Tyrone, where they were guests of the William T. Royer family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Franks and daughter, Mary, who were guests for a short time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, returned on Monday to Pitcairn.

A jolly crowd from Tyrone enjoying bass fishing at Beech Creek this week include Marshall Musser, A. Fred Beyer, C. A. Steel, R. B. Wilson and Dr. W. L. Swartz.

Miss Mary Blanchard on Monday evening entertained at the Country Club in honor of Miss Nellie Donnely, of Philadelphia, who is a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy.

Ed. Shaffer, of Hanover, and Billy Tyson, of Tyrone, were Bellefonte visitors last week and swapped yarns with "Phip" Waddle and several others among their old cronies.

Dr. Walter Stewart, of WilkesBarre, several days ago motored to Bellefonte and is visiting with his mother, Mrs. Patsy Stewart, on West Linn Street.

John Thomas, who plays on the Bellefonte baseball team, was in Tyrone on Monday and tried his hand with the new Tyrone club. There were too few dollars in the proposition for John, so he is home again.

Contractor R. B. Taylor and J. Mitchell Cunningham were home over Sunday and Monday, returning on Tuesday to Claysville, where they are building several miles of road for the State Highway Department.

Professor Jonas E. Wagner, superintendent of the Bellefonte schools, returned home on Friday of last week from New York, in which city he devoted one month or more to special study at the Columbia University.

Mrs. H. M. Wentz, of Spring Mills, was admitted to the Lock Haven hospital on Sunday, last, for an operation. So far may be learned the operation was quite successful and her friends anticipate a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Howard Stover and two daughters, Mabel and Dorothy, and Mrs. Harry Bowersox and Mrs. William Witmire returned home on Monday after a very delightful visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Bowersox, at Johnstown.

Mrs. W. R. Jenkins and daughter, Miss Dorothy R. Jenkins, returned home this week after a very delightful visit with friends in Harrisburg. Miss Dorothy Jenkins will enter the Indiana State Normal School this fall, with special instruction in music.

Edward K. Rhoads and R. L. Weston returned home on Sunday morning, last, after a pleasant outing at the seashore. Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads stopped over for a few days visit with friends in Overbrook, planning to return home on Saturday, next.

Misses Mary Hill and Ann Confer returned home from Ocean Grove and Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. Misses Emma Waite, Sarah Caldwell, Fannie Hutchinson and Mary Strunk, who accompanied them to the seashore, returned home on Thursday evening of last week.

Mrs. George Waite is enjoying a visit of a week or ten days with her son, Fred, at Penbrook, Dauphin County. Mrs. Waite is one of those persons who are happiest when at home, which explains why this is her first visit anywhere in the last thirteen years.

Mrs. L. S. Kephart, of Unionville, was a shopping visitor in Bellefonte between trains on Tuesday. She will today go to Philadelphia for a visit with friends. Mrs. Kephart is a sister of Joseph T. Barton, of Unionville, who has been bothered more or less with rheumatism for some time past, but is recovering nicely and expects to soon be in fighting trim.

Love Lane last week covered himself with glory in the tennis tournament at Oil City. He won honors in several events, returning home with two cups won in singles. One was a trophy for this year's tournament. The other was a cup which now remains in his possession, having been won twice by him. In the doubles Lane and Armstrong, the latter from Lock Haven, were defeated, much to their surprise and incidentally their amusement. They figured that they had their opponents easily outclassed and loafed a little on the job. The first thing they knew they found themselves behind and, worse yet, unable to recover the lead.

Clyde Smith last week returned home from Atlantic City.

Miss Mona Struble returned home after a weeks' visit in Lock Haven.

Miss Helen Crissman is visiting with relatives and friends in Sunbury.

Miss Eva Renninger, of Jersey Shore, is a house guest of Miss Marion Dukeman.

Lack of a quorum prevented a meeting of the borough Council on Monday evening, last.

Opening of the Opera House with the famous play "The Wolf," Friday August 30, 1912. Prices 25, 35, 50, 75c and $1.00.

Mrs. Morris Tucker and two children, of Akron, Ohio, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Tucker's uncle, Thomas A. Donachy.

Harold Hollobaugh, of Akron, Ohio, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hollobaugh, at Coleville.

Dr. J. E. Ward, of Bellefonte, was among the number from this section to take in the big Baileyville picnic last Saturday.

W. R. Gainfort's shorthand class will open on Monday evening, September 2nd. For particulars apply at 108 East Curtin Street. 2t.

Henry C. Quigley was a visitor over Sunday with Mrs. Quigley and the children, who are spending the summer at New Florence.

Joseph Claster came up from Lock Haven to lend a helping hand during the rush hours on Saturday at Claster's big August "Round-Up" Sale.

If you are fond of chocolate, try "Liggett's," or "Fenway's" and you will always want them. They are strictly pure. Sold only at Green's.

Mrs. William Brouse departed yesterday for Huntindgon, Indiana, at which place Mr. Brouse is engaged on a building operation for T. A. Shoemaker.

Rifle practice for members of Company L, 12th. Regiment, is under way this week at the range at Milesburg, under the supervision of Captain William H. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Leary have removed their household goods from the McQuistion house, on High Street, into one of Levi Symmonds' new houses on Quaker Hill.

Charles Gilmour, a former Bellefonte boy whose home was in Spring Street, but who now lives in Philadelphia, is ill in that city. He recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hazlet and Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart, of Quakertown, Lehigh County, this week motored to Bellefonte and are visiting with Mrs. S. E. Satterfield and Mr. and Mrs. T. Clayton Brown.

Harry Nearhoof, of Pittsburg, and Miss Maud Ocker, of Mifflinburg, visited last week at the Clyde Smith home, in Bishop Street. Miss Miriam Smith accompanied Mr. Nearhoof back to Pittsburg, where she will visit for some time.

Mrs. Musser and daughters, Misses Aida and Margaret, of Millheim, motored to Bellefonte on Saturday and visited over Sunday with the L. H. Gettig family. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Eckway, of Lock Haven, and Cowan Marks, of Johnstown, were guests at the Gettig home last week.

R. A. Beck, the barber, departed on Monday afternoon for Philadelphia. His mission was to consult a specialist in regard to his eyes. Like most busy men his eyes have been subjected to a continuous strain and Mr. Beck wisely concluded to give them attention without further delay.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cole and Miss Elizabeth McCauley and Robert Kreps, of Lewistown, motored to Bellefonte on Sunday and spent the afternoon with friends here. They made the trip in Mr Cole's car. Before the return trip home they had supper with the Earl C. Tuten family.

The Wolf Co. will open the Opera House Friday August 30th. This is one of the most popular plays that has visited the local play house. The duel scene is well worth the price of admission. The play has always drawn largely from the theatre-goers. It is a play clean in every way and strong in all its parts.

Mrs. Herbert McCoy and two children, Richard and Katharyn, of Jersey Shore, are visiting at the Charles McCoy home, on Thomas Street. With Mr. McCoy they came up from the New York Central picnic, at Hecla Park, last Saturday. Mr. McCoy returned to Jersey Shore on Sunday, while Mrs. McCoy and the children will visit here for a week or more.

A rather singular and interesting coincidence was revealed in a letter received from London a day two or ago by A. J. Cook. Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, of California, have been abroad for the last four months. Writing to his brother here Mr. Cook stated that in London at the present time they are having the same rainy, disagreeable weather that has prevailed in this section during the last few weeks.

Mrs. George Robb is away on a little visit this week and George has the house all to himself for his discourses on the virtues and other phases of the Bull Moose. Before returning home Mrs. Robb will visit with her brother James Irvin, at Osceola, with a nephew, at Philipsburg; with her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Emery, at Sandy Ridge, and with her brother, Oliver Irvin, and a niece, Mrs. Warren Hoover, at Julian.

P. M. Bennison, of Pittsburg, and Harry McDowell, of Howard, two simonpure baseball "fans," were in town last Friday to see the Bellefonte—Lock Haven game. Mr. Bennison is a son of Mrs. Samuel H. Bennison, of Howard, and with his family has been enjoying a visit to his old home at that place. For a number of years he has been located in Pittsburg, where he has been meeting with gratifying success in business circles.

Charles R. Kurtz, editor of the "Centre Democrat," last week accepted the chairmanship of the publicity committee of the Democratic State Committee, and as a result will spend several days each week in Harrisburg until the November election. His work will be to direct the publicity end of the campaign in the State, and the fact that he was selected from among all the Democratic editors in Pennsylvania is in itself a compliment to him personally and a tribute to his ability.

Just twelve days until the big Centre County fair.

Lewis Schad on Monday entered upon his duties as a clerk in the First National Bank.

William B. Rankin took a day off on Saturday and enjoyed himself among old friends at the Baileyville picnic.

Mrs. George S. Grimm, of Punxsutawney, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs James D. Seibert.

Use "Harmony Violet Glycerine Soap" once and you will always want it. Transparent half-pound cakes 10c. At Green's

William P. Humes on Tuesday visited Lancaster on business in connection with a cement company in which he is interested.

Mrs. Calvin Huss, of Troy, N. Y., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Weiland, on Thomas Street.

Miss Olivia Jacobs, who was a guest at the F. W. Crider home for a week or ten days, returned on Tuesday to her home in Mifflin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keller entertained at bridge at the Country Club on Monday in honor of their house guests, Judge and Mrs. Benjamin F. Keller.

Rev. A. L. Miller, of Lock Haven, passed through Bellefonte on Tuesday enroute to State College. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of the late W. C. Patterson.

The Armour's gap lime kiln NO. 13 closed down temporarily on Tuesday. Those of the employes who cared to quickly found positions on State road work.

Mrs. Ross Parker on Monday entertained in honor of Mrs. Harris Mann, of Lewistown. Yesterday Mrs. Richard S. Brouse entertained for Mrs. Mann at the Country Club.

The attention of members of the Civic Club is called to the social meeting to be held at Hecla Park on Friday, August 30th. The ladies will be around in a few days to talk the matter over. Please have your decision made beforehand.

Curtin Askey, who was one of the right-hand men for John E. DuBois on the latter's big lumber operation at Hicks Run, was a business visitor in town on Tuesday. He contemplates spending the winter at Pine Glenn, although it is just barely possible that he will respond to the "call of the wild" and go with Mr. DuBois to his big operation in Oregon.

Professor J. R. Hughes, headmaster of the Bellefonte Academy, spent Sunday in Bellefonte, departing on Monday for Baltimore. During the last few weeks he has been traveling over the State looking up students. His work has already been so successful that the Academy is assured a full quota of boarding students when the school term opens next month.

Five Bellefonte boys are now employed in the three big rubber factories in Akron, Ohio. Frank Crissman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Homer Crissman, has a fine position with the Diamond Rubber Company. Frederick Schad, son of Dr. Edith Schad, has a nice position with the Goodyear Rubber Company. Lee, Willis and Ralph Struble, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Struble, are with the Goodrich Rubber Company, two of them being in the office force and the third in the automobile tire factory. The Goodrich company now controls the Diamond. Until this year it was customary with the Goodrich company to give its army of employes, including both the office and factory men, a picnic. This year no park large enough could be found to accommodate the men from both the Goodrich and Diamond plants, so instead of giving the customary outing the company gave each man a day off, his regular day's wages and a one dollar bill in addition. All five Bellefonte boys in question are making good and their success is deeply gratifying to their home friends.

A splendid concert was given in Bellefonte on Saturday afternoon, last, by the New York Central Railroad band, from Jersey Shore. The band was in attendance at the New York Central picnic at Hecla Park and during the afternoon came up to Bellefonte and rendered a number of especially fine selections on the lawn in front of the Court House. J. Mc.Davis, proprietor of the Garman House, was alive to the situation and provided chairs for the musicians. A large crowd was in attendance, having learned through "The Republican" that the concert would be held. It was the band's initial appearance in Bellefonte and a most favorable impression was created. Herbert McCoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCoy, of Bellefonte, is a member of the band and during the progress of the concert he gave a very pretty solo on a triple-tongue barytone horn. The concert throughout was a rare treat to lovers of band music and the thanks of our citizens are extended the New York Central band, also the Central Railroad Co. of Penna., which transported the musicians to Bellefonte from Hecla Park.

Some great tales are being related by the crowd of Bellefonte boys who were in camp at Hecla Park for a week or more and who returned home last Friday. In the party were Milan Walker, Ivan Walker, Frank Smith, Edward Shields, Thomas Shaughnessy, Harry Williams, Nevin Wetzel, Chester Barnes, Francis Musser, Nelson Showers and Max Gamble. One night the rest of the crowd framed up a rather strenuous joke on Francis Musser. A toad happened to show up in the tent and several of the boys pretented that it was being chased by a snake. Francis overheard the discussion just outside the tent and when the toad hopped nearby his cot he naturally concluded that the snake wasn't very far away. In the excitement he scratched his hand against the side of the cot, and the rest of the boys insisted that he had been bitten by the snake. Naturally pretty well frightened, Frances thought the best thing he could do would be to have his hand examined by a physician. The boys pretended that they had telephoned to Dr. Locke and that the latter had recommended a poultice. Accordingly a poultice of potatoes were made and later a layer of onions was added. The quality may have been somewhat off but the poultice was all there in the matter of size. Best of all, it did the work all right, for Francis finally returned home in perfect health and with no ill effects whatever from the snake bite. Now all the foregoing is the story as related by the boys who put up the joke. Francis has another version. It is that the rest of the fellows were always trying to find some excuse for using the old-fashioned cure for snake bite.

Miss Letitia Boynton is visiting with friends in Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Cole is home, after a visit visit with friends in Franklin.

Mrs. Claude Thompson is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Uzzle, of Snow Shoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Young have as house guests Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Walker, of Pittsburg.

Gilbert A. Beaver, of Yonkers, N. Y. is visiting with his parents, Judge and Mrs. James A. Beaver.

A paid choir for the Bellefonte Presbyterian church, with Mrs. Brandon in charge, is under consideration.

There are many "Orangeades," but only one "Liggett's. Its fine. Sold only at Green's Pharmacy Co.

The G. C. Lykens family this week moved from Curtin Street to Bellwood, at which place Mr. Lykens is employed. They formerly resided at Scotia.

The down town paved streets were flushed last night for the first time. The nozzle for the fire hose, purchased by the Civic Club, was tried out and proved entirely satisfactory. The nozzle, instead of being round has a flat mouth about 4 inches wide and one quarter of an inch thick.

Death of Little Boy.

Charles Howard, the bright little son of Michael and Nannie Ziegler, died at the home of his parents in Altoona on Monday morning from diabetes. He was born at Port Matilda on December 26th, 1901, making his age 10 years, 7 months and 24 days. Surviving are the grief-stricken parents, also one brother, Frank, and one sister, Mae, both at home. Funeral services were held in Altoona yesterday, following which the body was removed to Martha for interment.

Both Sides Arrested.

Several parties from nearby Julian figured in a series of legal hearings this week. First, Mrs. Marcella Beals had Mrs. Edith Ingram arrested and held for alleged threats to shoot her. Next, Mrs. Beals and several others were held for court on a counter charge brought by the Ingrams. There were numerous other developments and complications which resulted in hearings before both Squire Musser and Squire Brown.

Is Now a Weekly.

Beginning with September 1st, the Philipsburg "Ledger" will be published as a weekly. In the past it was issued twice a week. The new managers of the "Ledger" have injected a lot of brains and energy into the project and as a result that newspaper is now one of the brightest and most interesting in this section of the State.

Death of Old Soldier.

George J. Hetrick, of Point Lookout, near Philipsburg, died on Sunday, last, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Barbara McCord, in Clearfield. He was 75 years of age and during the Civil war served in Company K, 155th Penna. Vols.

Opening display of Fall models in

Suits & Overcoats

It ought to interest you. Lots of snappy new ideas; smart soft rolling lapels, the high cut waistcoats, the shaped-over-the-hips style in coat and trousers.

The Sim Clothes

builders have produced for us some especially lively models this Fall; things young men will want; things good for any man, of any age.

Let us show you what we have; dosen't cost anything to look at them; and its economy to buy them.

NEW FALL HATS - NECKWEAR

SWEATERS

All summer goods at especially interesting low prices.

Sim The Clothier

WE HAVE LEFT SIXTY-THREE

SUMMER SUITS

Which we are going to close out this week at one half former prices. The suits include all sizes from 32 to 46 breasts, and all prices from the finest at $30 to the cheapest at $10. It is the last call and a golden opportunity for you to save money. See display in our window.

All summer furnishings reduced from 15 to 35 per cent below regular prices. Shirts, Ties, Socks, Hats, Trousers--everything in our summer stock at bargains.

Montgomery & Co.